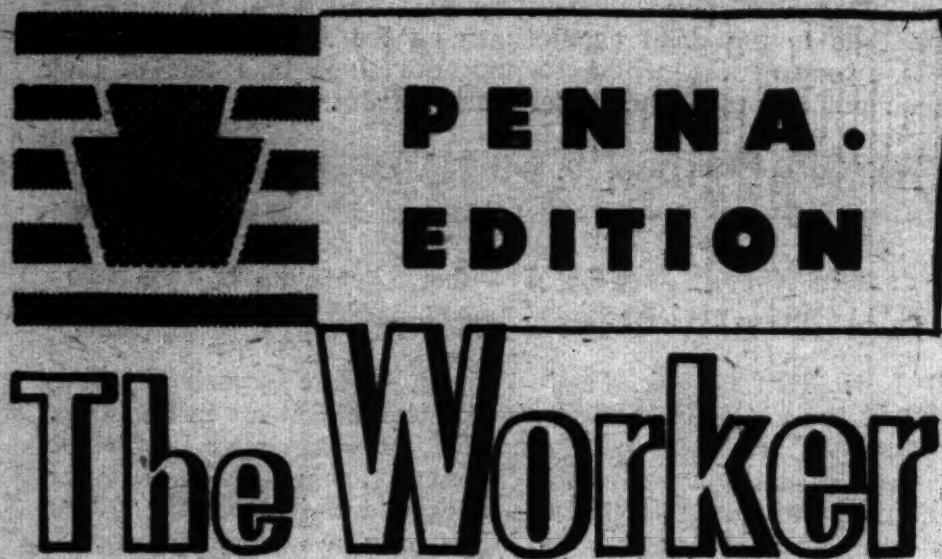


An Eyewitness Account:

'The Flood Took Away Our Jobs; Where to Now?'



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Get Subs Now!

A reader from California sends us a change of address for his subscription and writes: "I cannot afford to miss a single copy of your excellent publication, for it has come to be a great light to me in this provocative age of McCarthy darkness (not to mention the Smith Act Smog) that has covered our great country since 1948-49." And enclosed was also a \$1 donation.

A reader from Massachusetts who renewed his subscription writes: "It is three p.m. Sunday, July 14 and I have already devoured a few articles. My doctor tells me my heart isn't in such good shape, and I'm 81 years old but each issue of the paper does my heart good."

Which is a reminder that all Worker subscribers have until Labor Day to get a free copy of the best book of the year—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's autobiography—if they subscribe to the Daily Worker. Use the sub blank on page 11.

And to all friends, readers and supporters of The Worker may we remind you that the current circulation drive of the Daily Worker is our major source of income and our only hope to survive until other measures can be taken.

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

TORRINGTON, CONN.

FROM WATERBURY to Torrington, the bus hugs the bank of the Naugatuck River most of the way, and one of the first buses going through revealed scenes of tragic destruction — climaxed in this industrial city now virtually 100 percent unemployed.

Two more bodies had been pulled from the river the day the bus charily made its way, detouring through a cemetery where two piles of leveled earth awaited new flood victims, over a newly repaired bridge. They brought the death toll to five, with the still churning river possibly hiding more.

But the vast property destruction here spells months of unemployment. The heart of the business section is gone, or so badly damaged and contaminated that it must be rebuilt.

The four big industries which supply jobs for most of the city's 28,000 population are so badly damaged no one will risk a guess as to when they will begin operating. Torrington will not have gas for a month, it is said. Power had just been operating a few hours and only in certain sections. It still has no water at all.

THE ENTIRE town has been mobilized on a volunteer basis to place the original 1,500 flood refugees with relatives or others on dry ground, to bring in drinking water and distribute flown-in food to set up baby clinics and rebuild one bridge. The big plants are just beginning to put crews to work cleaning out the muck. They are: American Brass Co., most badly hit; the Torrington Co.'s three plants, making needles, bearings and bicycle parts, and Torrington Mfg. Co. making fans.

Other big employers are Union Hardware Co., Warrenton Woolen Mill, one-fourth mile from the Newfield road dam, so



Typical of the wreckage caused by the rivers of the Connecticut valleys is this bridge torn from its moorings.

that when it broke its entire stock of material was soaked, and Turner & Seymour, which hoped to open next Wednesday.

Five days after the hurricane-rain flood struck, Torrington remained almost cut off from the

world except by helicopter. The town is in a cup in Brass Valley, hills on all sides. To enter it, north, south, east or west, it is necessary to cross a bridge. But all bridges were down. The one we crossed so gingerly had taken three days to repair.

"How did you get here?" workers at the YMCA building, now Red Cross and welfare headquarters, asked, unaware buses were venturing into Torrington.

THE DRY figures supplied by E. V. Bighanotti, disaster representative from Eastern area headquarters, Red Cross, Washington, told only part of the story of destruction. He said they resulted from a not yet completed survey. Only 13 homes were completely destroyed, he thought, eight of them, including two-story floating down the river to be utterly wrecked. But in the "major damage" classification were 660; with 330 showing minor damage.

Plants, theaters and stores carefully classed as in the "major damage" column were 220.

He explained then that maybe his estimates were modest. Then he told the Daily Worker reporter: "It's too bad you didn't get here earlier. We're sort of getting back to normal now. We had things organized just like a military campaign."

He hastily explained he was not making any comparison to a situation resulting from the dropping of a bomb, when it was suggested in that case he wouldn't have any section of the population to help provide relief.

"I wish you could write this," he said. "That in this disaster, Torrington proved that the biggest resource the American nation has is its people, and their ability to work shoulder-to-shoulder, no matter what may

A New Crime: Children Singing

By JOSEPH NORTH

"WE ARE all to blame," the governor piously told a State Commission on Youth and Delinquency holding hearings in New York City

this week. "But that is part of the past," he added, "We must think of the future."

It is good to know that Mr. Harriman, our Governor, is thinking,

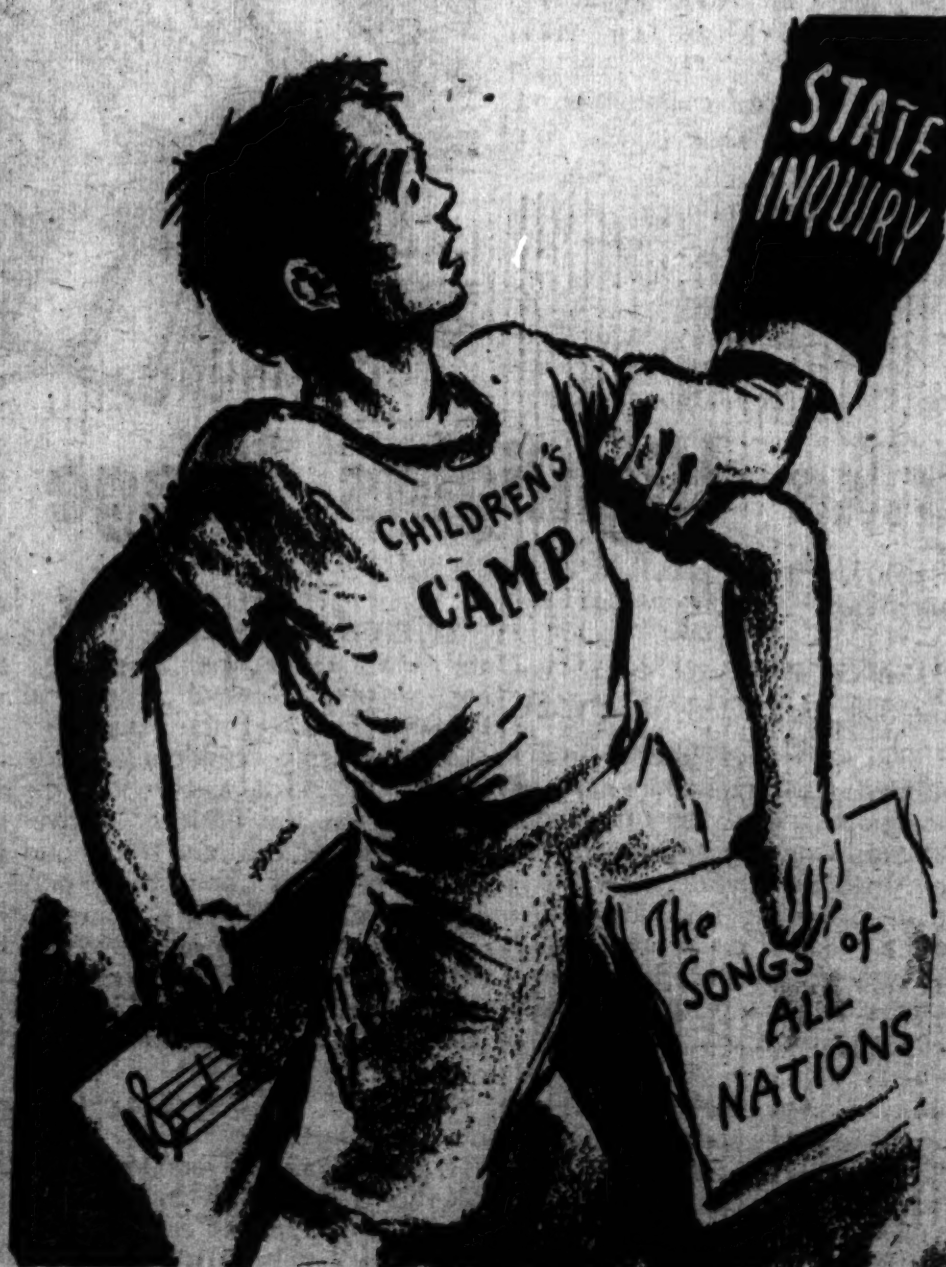
yet with all due respect to his high office, this column submits that his cogitations are suspect and require the most intense scrutiny.

For the very day he made the above observation another hearing opened that he demanded be held, the "inquiry" into the camps where the children of working-people, Jewish primarily, go, which include the young of many other elements of the state's population, especially the Negro. A profound relation exists between the two hearings that opened virtually the same hour, and if the Governor does not see it, others do.

IN THIS SUPERCHARGED summer of hurricanes, dreadful floods, and un-American tempests in legislative halls, the directors of Camp Kinderland

(which means Children's Land) were subpoenaed to appear before inquisitors.

Little men with big ambitions directed the questions, and behold, we are told in terms of



horror, that the youngsters learned to sing songs. Song is taboo, according to the inquirers who must somewhere, have heard the old bard's adage that he cared not who wrote the laws of a nation so long as he could write the songs.

I have not yet heard a lyric composed by State Senator Edward P. Larkin who heads the inquiry but I prefer the composer who wrote a well known song which includes the line "Sweet land of Liberty, of thee I sing." Or I would prefer Roger's de Lisle's "Marseillaise" to any refrain that Governor Harriman may be working on at his piano and I say so without fear, sight unseen.

FIRST OF ALL, any man can suspect the motives of legislators who profess concern for the welfare of our young, when they haul the directors of the camp before enquiry during the time the camp is in session. Oh, ye hypocrites, who speak in the holy name of childhood! You begin this hearing during a time of natural calamity, when the rampaging floods have taken the lives of many children and their parents. The same edition of newspapers that played up the inquiry ran notices that two new hurricane areas were building up. Naturally all in the camps are apprehensive. The legislators could at the very minimal least have delayed the hearings until

(Continued on Page 13)

(Continued on Page 12)

A Labor Columnist Exposes Meany Advisors

Informer for Spy Chief Sets AFL Policies

By GEORGE MORRIS

JAY LOVESTONE, for 25 years a renegade from Communism and today the architect of the AFL bureaucracy's policy on international affairs, is a boss over a network of international intelligence operatives and is a key informer for Allen Dulles' Central Intelligence Agency, writes a prominent labor columnist.

This description of the "mystery" man in the AFL's apparatus, secretary of its "Free Trade Union Committee" and drafter of George Meany's foreign policy "line" is given in Edwin A. Lahey's column of the Aug. 20 Chicago Daily News. Lahey, columnist on labor affairs for the Knight chain of papers, is one of the few writers regarded as "friendly" among labor leaders. He was a close personal friend of the late Philip Murray and was a pallbearer at his funeral.

His column on "Lovestone, AFL mystery man" is, in fact, designed as a "friendly" piece to show how this man, once a leader in the Communist Party is "expiating" for his "sins" by serving as a "powerful influence in the AFL" against Communism. He writes:

"Lovestone's office in New York is a 'drop joint' for a well-known system of intelligence agents who keep Lovestone up to date on affairs behind the Iron Curtain both in Europe and in Asia.

"Lovestone insists rather sheepishly that there is no formal connection between himself and the Central Intelligence Agency, nor between him and the Department of State.

"But it can be stated without equivocation that the CIA, headed by Allen Dulles, the brother of the Secretary of State, has in recent years obtained much of its primary information about international Communism from Lovestone."

LAHEY'S column presumably aims to show the inside influences within the AFL's bureaucracy that determine its foreign policy. He pictures the professional anti-Sovieteer who is also on David Dubinsky's pay roll as secretary of the garment union's international affairs committee, as the "real mystery man" on "cloak and dagger" matters and who has most of his life been "preoccupied with the arts of intrigue, espionage and subversion." He also describes Lovestone as in effect turning the two labor committees he heads into spy agencies for the CIA. He says Lovestone is a "magnet" for people behind the "Iron Curtain" who have "soured."

"Lovestone's trade with these people is necessarily secret, but it is a rich source of intelligence for our own CIA."

Lahey's disclosures are not news to readers of this paper. Many times we have noted in these columns that Lovestone is in the very center of a tiny clique of professional Soviet-haters who spend their lives in plotting anti-Soviet war provocations. They have no popular base. They are actually hired hands of the Meany's. They are not elected to their positions, hence are not responsible to anyone but their paymasters. They are not subject to pressure or sentiment. The workers don't even know who they are. But they have a decisive influence on the AFL's position on international affairs. The CIO leaders, unfortunately, are in large measure submitting to these "experts"—in the name of "unity" of course.

CHARACTERISTIC of the combination, is the photo in the AFL's Federationist of July showing Meany seated as delegate at the Vienna congress of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions with "mystery man" Lovestone, his hired adviser, at his side.

Lahey's description of the Lovestone role only confirms from a source friendly to the bureaucracy itself what we have often pointed out. It also confirms once more



George Meany (with earphones) is shown seated at the recent Vienna congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions with his advisor on international affairs, Jay Lovestone, at his side.

that the AFL's international affairs for which hundreds of thousands of dollars are appropriated under Lovestone's care, is essentially "Project X"—spy service—and has nothing in common with sound and realistic examination of world affairs and how they affect the interests of the workers.

The Lovestone role, so well described by Lahey, explains the amazing senselessness and McCarthy-like nature of the AFL's foreign policy statements, especially as expounded by Meany. It explains why the AFL leaders are today going against the stream in behalf of their reactionary and pro-war position. Even President Eisenhower expressed a position for peaceful coexistence.

Even conservative forces in American life have applauded the outcome at Geneva. The turn of sentiment among the people—be they workers, farmers or people in high circles—is best illustrated by the reception accorded the Soviet farm delegation, and the equally warm welcome the Americans met in the USSR. But while hardly anyone considers it "smart" to oppose such exchange of delegations, Meany and the AFL's executive council, in a public reply to a letter of this writer proposing an exchange of labor delegations, issued a statement of rejection.

The AFL council also issued a lengthy statement, implemented by Meany's statements, estimating Geneva as a "zero-zero" and regretting even an effort to nego-

tiate for a peaceful solution of problems.

THERE isn't a labor leader in the country who would today consider it the "popular thing" to stand up and spout Meany's line or object to an exchange of delegations. The AFL's electrical union's journal and numerous other organs of equally conservative AFL-line papers, have applauded Geneva and the idea of exchange of delegations. Meany is not speaking for the AFL but is trying to blackmail AFL affiliates into his line through an AFL Council decision.

This strange situation that is so puzzling to people not familiar with the "insides" of the American labor movement, is largely due to the fact that persons who haven't the remotest responsibility to the trade unionists of America—triguners like Lovestone, the group around the New Leader, mainly subsidized from Dubinsky's treasury, fugitives from Socialist justice, like Raphael Abramovich the old counterrevolutionary who is also subsidized by Dubinsky's forces, these and CIA operatives, have a stranglehold on AFL foreign affairs.

There is no real examination of foreign affairs. That is why the AFL is today practically alone in the trade union world on the position it is following. Even the CIO greeted the results at Geneva (although not too warmly) and its leaders find it more practical to be silent on exchange of delegations than to frontally attack the

idea as the AFL leaders are doing. The CIO leaders are yielding at least a little to the great change that is sweeping the world toward an era of peace and closer

contacts between the peoples of the east and west. The 17 old men on the AFL council are letting Lovestone take care of their world affairs.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Helstein Faces "Contempt" Rap • No Dixie Discrimination Clause

RALPH HELSTEIN, President of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers said that he and two associates would return to Louisiana to accept service of contempt of court citations issued by a New Orleans judge. The citations grew out of the 4-month strike of 1,500 UPWA members at the Gedchaux and Colonial sugar refineries at Reserve and Gramercy, La. The three union leaders face possible maximum sentences of a year in jail and \$1,000 fine each.

A CONTRACT including a non-discrimination clause was concluded in Virginia between the AFL Tobacco Workers Intl. Union and the Black Leaf Co. It is believed to be the first contract in the south with a non-discrimination clause. A 12% hourly wage increase and fringe benefits were also won.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S contract offer was branded "inadequate" and unanimously rejected by the GE conference Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. The Board represents 30,000 UE workers in 25 GE plants and instructed the union's negotiating committee to continue talks with the company. UE charged the company was bringing on depression with its offer of 5c to 10c less an hour than other major settlements. The CIO-UE has accepted the company terms but UE has appealed to IUE workers to join in rejecting the terms.

STRIKING garment workers at the Serbin, Inc. factory in Fayetteville, Tenn., held solid ranks despite new arrests and without labor's traditional right to picket. On July 28 Chancel-

lor R. E. Lee banned picketing of all Serbin plants in the state. Still pending were contempt charges against 23 strikers for alleged violation of the 1,000 foot no-man's land injunction.

A SPONTANEOUS walkout won swift reinstatement of J.B. Williamson, a switch foreman on the Louisville & Nashville railroad in Birmingham. Williamson was fired for allegedly beating up an armed scab. Employees in all crafts immediately left their jobs and within a day Williamson was reinstated.

THE AFL International Typographical Union voted not to become part of the merged CIO-AFL organization unless infringement on the autonomous rights of the unions are eliminated from the proposed constitution. The ITU took steps in the form of approval of an amendment to its constitution by the union's convention last week.

AGREEMENT was reached in Washington, D.C., ending the 52 day transit strike with a 15c hourly wage increase for the AFL workers and a 3c fare rise for the commuters. The wage increase for the 3,000 mechanics and operators of the Capital Transit Co., will be paid in two installments: 10c now and 5c next July 1.

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has applied for an injunction against the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters charging them with an illegal secondary boycott in the combined strike and organizing drive among apple cannery workers in the Santa Rosa district of California.



Harvester Strike Highlights Wage Fight

A STRIKE of farm equipment workers, with 18 International Harvester plants employing 40,000 workers shut down, highlighted the latest developments on the 1955 wage bargaining front.

The Harvester workers were to be joined by nearly 18,000 workers of the Allis-Chalmers chain of six plants as negotiations with this major farm-equipment manufacturer became deadlocked.

The bulk of the Harvester workers jumped the gun with walkouts prior to Monday midnight's deadline. But negotiations continued after the strike took full effect with the main issue the grievance machinery, seniority and others not affecting wage directly. The company had already offered a 10-cent

raise, a layoff-pay plan and other concessions.

MEANWHILE, all indications were that the United Mine Workers may avoid a struggle with the Southern Coal Operators who, it was reported, show signs of capitulating to the agreement signed with the Northern operators providing for an immediate raise of \$1.20 a day, 80 cents more next April. The miners also gained some concessions on vacation pay and premium pay for work Saturday and Sunday.

The United Rubber Workers stepped into the wage fight by invoking a 60-day notice for wage demands and layoff-pay for 15,000 B. G. Goodrich Co. workers. This may be preliminary to similar demands on the other companies in

the field.

THE UNITED Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, representing 30,000 General Electrical Workers in 25 of the company's plants, sharply condemned the IUE-CIO's settlement with the company on the basis of a five-year freeze of contract terms and annual raises of about three percent. The pact which James B. Carey now seeks to get approved in his union's locals also abandoned, the "No. 1 demand"—layoff pay—without an explanation to the members.

The UE is still bargaining for its own demands.

The nationwide copper strike of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (IND) was completed as American Smelting and Refining the last of the "Big Four" agreed

to the 15-cent hourly pattern already set in settlement with Anaconda, Kennecott and Phelps-Dodge.

THE 139,000 Chrysler workers have authorized a strike Aug. 31 by an overwhelming vote, if by that time the company fails to come through with acceptable terms.

An American Federation of Labor survey of wage settlement for the first half of 1955 indicates raises range from seven to 12 cents an hour, considerably above last year's level. But the survey also shows that the later months of the year showed a substantially higher level than in the earlier months. The AFL expects that the influence of the major settlements, like those of steel, auto, mining and others will show an even higher level of raises for the second half of 1955.

Recreation Facilities Short for Phila. Youth

By SARAH YOUNG

PHILADELPHIA.—With all the talk about Kelly Pool in the newspapers and on TV newsreels, one would think that Philadelphia is way ahead with adequate up-to-date recreational facilities.

On the other hand the National Recreation Association (NRA) in its survey completed in November, 1952, on recreation in our city, came to the conclusion: "Philadelphia falls so far short in the acreage, distribution and development of its recreation spaces and in the number, location and quality of its recreation buildings and facilities that drastic steps need to be taken to expand the city's recreation resources."

The NRA set certain standards for adequate and good recreation facilities on the basis of population. For example, the standard number of recreation centers for Philadelphia's population is 103. Only 27 actually exist. Only 159 softball diamonds and 140 baseball diamonds exist in comparison to the standard of 690 and 345 respectively.

STRIKING as these figures are, they are even more so in the working class, Negro, and Puerto Rican communities of the city.

For example, South Philadelphia should have 16 recreation buildings instead of the two it has. Lower North Philadelphia should have four times the 32.2 acres set aside for playground space.

Kensington has only one-ninth of the 186.8 acre standard of play field space. West Philadelphia needs five times the number of recreation buildings and 14 times the playground acreage. And so the figures go.

These statistics, while pointing

out Philadelphia's tremendous recreation needs, are computed strictly on a population basis and overlook the fact that recreational facilities are needed most in working class, Negro, and Puerto Rican communities, because of less ability to pay for private facilities, overcrowded housing, etc.

SINCE the election of the Democratic administration in 1951 there has been an increase in funds and concern for improving and expanding recreational facilities. For example, between 1952 and 1953 the appropriation went up by \$600,000.

But the recreation problem is far from being solved. And in the face of this, recreation funds for 1955 have been cut by almost \$175,000 to \$2,623,360—less than one-tenth of the Police Department budget, which was increased, \$1,500,000.

One concrete example of where Philadelphia's youth felt the pinch of "economy" was in the city's failure to re-lease Crystal Pool for lack of funds. This hit Negro youth in particular. The opening of the much-advertised Kelly Pool has only filled the gap that Crystal left.

IN THE past the Clark administration has shown its responsiveness to the people's pressure. The present crisis in recreation calls for renewal of this pressure. The coming city election provides a good opportunity for Philadelphia's young people to demand:

Doubling the recreation appropriation as a small beginning.

2. Concentration of expenditures in working class, Negro and Puerto Rican communities.

A MOTHER ASKS WHY OUR BOYS STAY IN KOREA

PHILADELPHIA.—The following letter appeared in the Daily News Aug. 11:

"My son writes from South Korea that he has had to defend himself several times lately while assigned to protect members of the Neutral Nations Truce Commission from rioting crowds. Once he was actually hurt by flying rocks tossed by Korean school children.

"I am sure there are other mothers in Philadelphia who have sons in South Korea.

I am for pulling our men out of there right now unless the ROK government stops these organized demonstrations.

Such a people! Why we should stay there while they keep injuring our soldiers I am sure I don't know. Would some one please explain it to me?

(Signed) A Phila. Mother.

The Daily News did not venture an explanation, so we are offering ours.

President Syngman Rhee, of South Korea, whom we brought back to his homeland from long years of exile and imposed upon the South Koreans as their dictator under the protection of our military might, is repaying us for the sacrifice of the tens of thousands of American soldiers who perished as a result of our intervention in the late war.

The ungrateful monster has been plotting "incidents" that he hopes will again involve us in war to achieve the unification of the two portions of Korea by the "only" means he insists will do the job—war on the Communist Nor Koreans.

And "Philadelphia Mother," we would bet our last cent that the McCarthyites right here in our "City of Brotherly Love" are praying that Rhee succeeds in this dastard plot!

We do not believe that Rhee will succeed, despite the Knowlands, Radfords and the rest of the "War on People's China" gang. Our suggestion would be that you get in touch with other mothers of boys in South Korea—and why not in Japan, too?—and get them to ask President Eisenhower to accept the proposal of the North Koreans and Chinese for a conference aimed at a peaceful settlement of these issues.

That would make possible the return of your boy from South Korea and of their boys from that country and Japan, and perhaps from other faroff lands as well. It would tremendously strengthen the movement for world peace in the spirit generated by the Geneva Conference.

Cut Taxes

(Continued from Page 16)

so that non-state residents may be given relief have been approved by Mrs. Ruth Grigg Horting, State Secretary of Public Assistance.

No legislation has been introduced to remedy two important defects in the program, both of which were emphasized by the State Communist Party in its legislative platform for this year. These are:

- Prohibition of discrimination against a needy applicant or any person on relief for reasons of political belief or affiliation; this prohibition to extend to the requiring of either to answer any questions whatsoever relating to political belief of affiliation.

- The Department of Public Assistance to be required to receive and act upon complaints relating to relief presented by organizations representing persons on relief.

Shah Won't Travel

TEHRAN.—Iranian officials said recently that Shah would not accept a Soviet invitation to visit Moscow this year. They added that Iran would not join either an East or West bloc, but reserved the right to join a regional organization.

China-Albania Pact

TOKYO.—China and Albania have reached an agreement on the 1956 executive plan for Sino-Albanian cultural cooperation, Radio Peking said today.

Keystone Labor

Deadlock Over Time Study Keeps E. Pgh. Westinghouse Plant Closed

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Despite daily continued conferences between officers of Local 801, which represents the 9,500 production and maintenance workers at the big Westinghouse plant here, and the management, also attended by federal and state labor mediators, the works remains closed down.

The company persists in its claim that it has the right under the union contract to time-study whom it pleases regardless of the workers' attitude. This insistence has bogged down all efforts to mediate the controversy.

Charges filed by the IUE with the National Labor Relations Board accuse the corporation of trying to get members to desert the union. Meanwhile President Patrick J. O'Connor of the Local has urged that the corporation call off the time study engineers for 30 days. The union would then order its members back to work. The period would be utilized to try to settle the controversy.

The Westinghouse management has turned a cold shoulder to the suggestion. "Unfortunately," commented Robert Gray, industrial relations manager, "this is not an issue for which the company can figure out an easy compromise."

A letter published in the Post-Gazette Aug. 16 protesting a previous editorial condemning the Westinghouse day-workers for the strike thus explained the strikers' position:

In order to understand our problem thoroughly you must first know the meaning of the incentive worker and the dayworker:

Incentive—Extra pay for extra effort.

Dayworker—No extra compensation regardless of effort.

The average day worker in Westinghouse has approximately 16 years of service with the company. By applying his long years of experience, various experiences and co-operation with his fellow workers, he has been able to become more efficient and at the same time make things better for himself.

At one meeting I attended with management, R. W. Gray (industrial relations manager), said he felt that 90 per cent of the workers in Westinghouse are as good if not better than employees of other industries, but the company wanted to take time studies to assure that the other 10 percent also did their part.

Now I ask you, Mr. Editor: Is this logic or justice on the part of management? It's real plain that Westinghouse intends to cut the number of day workers as low as possible by using these time studies as a "whip" on all employees, not just 10 per cent of them.

Our union isn't going to sit idly by and watch Westinghouse beat our day workers to the ground. If Westinghouse wants extra effort, let them sit at the negotiating table and discuss extra pay. I ask you, Mr. Editor: Isn't this just and isn't this logic?

DAVID McKEAG

Chairman, Veterans Committee, Local 801, TUE-CIO, Pittsburgh.

Expert Says Time Study Aims To Make Workers Automaton

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The closing down of the huge Westinghouse plant as a result of the walkout of some 2,200 day laborers opposing the time-study of their jobs spotlights the importance attached by the employers to this method of intensifying the exploitation of the workers.

According to Ronald St. Martin, production standard manager of the Stewart-Warner Co., the "time standardization" obtained by this time-study method is "the best cost-reducing tool available to industry for many years."

His article in the July 17 issue of the magazine of the American Management Assn. analyzes the process from the recording by cameras operating on the motion picture principle of the minutest movements of a worker operating a machine to the exhaustive studies of the film. Each essential motion to accomplish the job is assigned a predetermined "time value," fixed by the nature of the particular motion and conditions under which performed.

The study aims to devise ways of eliminating "useless" movements. Ideally, the closer the individual worker could be trained to do his job like a machine, the more efficient he would be and thereby the most profitably exploited by his employer.

At present says Mr. Martin, there are five well-known time study systems, which differ only in their detailed break-down of the manual motions into their basic elements. His company uses what is termed the Methods Time Management (MTM), which divides all work motions into these elements:

Reach, move, grasp, turn, position; Disengage, release, apply pressure; Body, leg, eye, foot motions.

These, in turn, are divided into a number of classes and cases, each of which have a set time value. These tables of time values are applied to the minimum motions essential in the jobs under study plus an allowance for "rest" by the worker and for any other unavoidable "delay." This time thus determined is regarded as the time required by a worker of average skill at average speed in the particular kind of job analyzed.

The result of such studies when put into practice by the employer, St. Martin states, is always increased income at a lowered cost.

"It is better (more profitable—Ed) than stop-watch checking."

The author observes that the training program should include the union works standard committee, as "the union can do a better job of correctly analyzing a worker's rate complaint and take immediate steps to remedy his grievance." This conclusion the Westinghouse evidently does not agree with, for their tactic is to ride roughshod over the workers if they can get away with it.

Defeat Truscott Appeal

(Continued from Page 16)

Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the Democrats will be responsible for saving the state sedition laws in the eyes of the country," the fold-

"This," it continues, "is of the utmost concern to all anti-McCarthy-Musmanno forces in the country. National and state Democratic leaders have a responsibility here, the committee insists."

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

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THE WORKER, SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1953

Phila. City Council Asks for Passage of Original FEPC Bill

PHILADELPHIA.—The City Council passed a resolution last week urging the House-Senate Conference Committee of the Pennsylvania General Assembly to improve the Administration-sponsored FEPC bill in its original form, instead of the watered-down version passed by the Senate.

The resolution was introduced by Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander. It called upon the legislators to "place good faith, fairness and respect for their fellow-Americans above partisan politics" and pass the measure which affects "more than three million persons of various racial, religious and foreign nationality groups in the State of Pennsylvania."

House Bill No. 229 was sponsored by the Leader Administration and passed by the Democratic-controlled House last February. It prohibited an employer from practicing any discrimination in the hiring of employees on account of race, color, religion, or national origin.

When the original bill reached the Republican-controlled Senate, however, it was amended to exclude from its coverage employers of less than 25 persons and to weaken its enforcement and administrative provisions.

Councilman Alexander's resolution charges that the Senate amendments "have eliminated most of the force, strength and merit" from the bill.

Copies of the resolution were sent to Gov. Leader, the Speaker of the House, and members of the Conference Committee.

Defeat Truscott Sedition Appeal; KO State Laws, Urges Committee

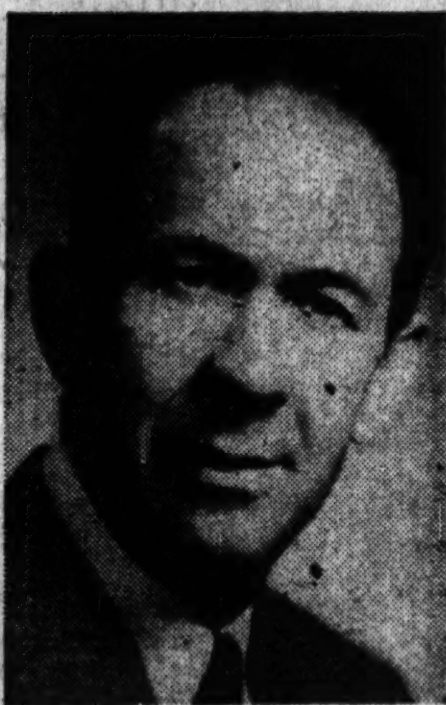
PITTSBURGH.—The decision by the U. S. Supreme Court on the Truscott appeal from the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court's action in throwing out the sedition conviction of Steve Nelson will either invalidate all state sedition laws or will reactivate them, the Committee to End Sedition Laws pointed out in a new folder on the subject.

"Upon that decision the repressive laws of every state and even the Federal Government may stand or fall because of the precedent-making kind of law the U. S. Supreme Court is asked to make." The folder warns that "if the states gain a free hand to use these laws, anyone who may exercise his rights to join a union, to fight against segregation, or express his religious or political beliefs can be jailed for sedition."

"The long history of the use of 'conspiracy,' 'sedition' and other like terms becomes concentrated in these sedition laws. Because of their wide application they naturally interest and involve the very widest sections of the American people."

"THESE laws permit everyone being approached, even those who are openly opposed to the ideals and opinions of the defendants in the Pennsylvania sedition cases. They are especially of interest to labor where as yet movement has been sluggish and indifferent."

"The greatest obstacle to a successful campaign to influence public opinion is the 'Big Lie' of the supposed 'menace of Communism.' The result of this has been to limit support from important sections of labor and academic, re-



STEVE NELSON

ligious and nationality circles.

This must be overcome in this period of lessening tensions in order once and for all to complete the defeat of all 'alien and sedition laws,' which was well begun by President Jefferson in 1798.

"While other vital defense questions—such as the fight against the McCarran Act and the membership attack under the Smith Act—are of extreme importance, there is no Chinese Wall between this activity against the sedition laws and the others. In fact, these activities can—and must—supplement each other."

"The most important point to remember," the folder emphasizes, "is that the calendar dates for any one case cannot become the deciding factor in the sedition case before the U. S. Supreme Court. Any

work to be done on this must be complete before the High Court hears the case."

AS A result of the Sedition Committee's broad approach to the labor movement and its repeated large-scale mailings (estimated at 150,000 pieces to Aug. 1), 22 outstanding personalities have signed a national statement supporting the position of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in shelving the state's Sedition Act and thereby throwing out the Nelson conviction. More signatures are being sought.

The committee reports that "substantial" foreign mail protests against this persecution is having an effect upon the authorities here "in this period of easing international tensions."

"A substantial factor" in the campaign was Nelson's book "The 13th Juror." The first edition of 6,000 copies was sold out in eight weeks. And the second edition is about half committed through the efforts of the committee and the publishers.

"The impact of this book upon its readers and its effect of drawing them into the defense fight cannot be measured accurately, but it is certainly very great. . . . The book is not just a book. It is an organizer for a real anti-McCarthy counter-offensive," the folder emphasizes.

AS REGARDS the continued retention by the Leader administration of former Republican Pennsylvania State Attorney General Frank Truscott to argue the appeal, the Committee to End Sedition Laws declares: "The Democratic (State) Administration is caught in a trap. Like the Democratic Party nationally, it is caught by the Humphrey redbaiting tactic it had in the 83rd Congress and earlier."

The folder contains a copy of a letter by the Governor to the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress. It was advisable, Leader wrote, that the U. S. Supreme Court pass on the Truscott appeal in order that there be "a uniform application of the law throughout the U. S."

"This reasoning is false," commented the committee. "Should the U. S. Supreme Court overrule the

(Continued on Page 15)

Cut Taxes by Starving Reliefers, Is GOP Demand in Budget Crisis

By JAMES DOLSEN

PHILADELPHIA.—In last week's issue we exposed the State Senate Republican majority's demand for a \$16,000,000 cut in the \$138,000,000 proposal for public assistance in Governor Leader's budget for this biennium ending May 31 as a heartless attempt to "economize at the cost of the 260,000 relief recipients in our state."

If successful, this cut would block any increase in allowances, which have remained at the level of 1952. The Department of Public Assistance during former Republican Governor John Fine's administration conceded that the grants are from 5 to 15 percent below that required for minimum subsistence.

The slash insisted on by the Republicans would, in addition hold back remedying some serious weaknesses in the assistance program. One—that of providing nursing home care for the aged—was excluded when Governor Leader himself dropped the \$8,000,000 asked for that purpose by the Assistance Department.

THE DEMOCRATIC - CONTROLLED House Appropriations Committee eliminated from the budget proposal \$7,000,000 that was to have been used for increasing the inadequate shelter allowances. Other serious defects in the assistance program will continue if the Republican bloc has its way.

Denial of relief to aliens is one of these. It particularly affects

End Starvation Relief Allowance

The miserly policy of Pennsylvania—one of the wealthiest states in the Union—toward its destitute and needy citizens is revealed in the fact that the average per capita cost of public assistance throughout the nation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, was 81 per cent higher than in our state.

A table of comparative costs per capita, as given in the Pennsylvania Department's review for 1954, for 10 other states, "having a comparable economy" ranked the state as ninth. Its average of \$8.31 was a third that of Massachusetts, which had the highest per capita—\$25.10. The Pennsylvania average was a trifle over half for Illinois, New York and Wisconsin.

Allegheny County and concerns especially elderly people who have been in this country a long time. Philadelphia Democratic Representatives Mrs. Mary Varallo, Vincent Scarcelli and James Deugherty have sponsored House Bill 1210 to make aliens eligible for relief. The bill passed its first reading Aug. 3.

Another defect in the program is the rigid requirement of 12 months continuous residence for eligibility. The Pennsylvania Citizens Association for Health and Welfare urges that all residence requirements be abolished. It proposes that arrangements be made with other states whereby each will grant relief to needy applicants temporarily living in such states. "The present residence requirement," the Association states, "penalizes persons who have followed the labor market by leaving Pennsylvania for other states or who, coming to this state, have lost their job here."

Senate Bill 354, introduced by Philadelphia Democratic Senators Martin Silver, Charles R. Weiner, William V. Mullin, Peter J. Camiel and Benjamin R. Donolow is designed to remedy this situation. The bill has been tied up in the Senate Committee on Local Government since April 26.

A BITTER COMPLAINT by those on relief has been against the requirement that if they own

their own home it must be assigned through a lien to the State Board of Public Assistance. House Bills 261, 446, 490, 1141, 1279, and Senate Bill 78 would all end this requirement. Bill 261 is supported by the CIO.

The Senate Bill, by Democratic Senator William J. Lane of Fayette County, has been frozen in the Committee on Public Health and Welfare since Feb. 7. The House bills, introduced mostly by Democrats but also by several Republicans, have been referred to the Committee on Welfare.

House Bill 153 by Republican Representatives James J. Jump of Luzerne County is in the form of a Joint Resolution which would amend the State Constitution to authorize tax exemptions to those on relief and to the aged.

A DIFFERENT ANGLE of the problem is covered by House Bill 1232 by Philadelphia Democratic Representatives John J. Welsh, Albert Leven and Herman Toll. This bill would require appointment by the Governor of a representative of organized labor to the State Board of Public Assistance and several other similar bodies. The bill has been in the hands of the Committee on Labor Relations since May 11.

The easing of the 12-months residence requirement and the proposal for negotiating reciprocity agreements with other states (Continued on Page 15)

Keystone Labor

Phila. IUE Local 119 Ex. Bd. Rejects GE Settlement Terms

PHILADELPHIA.—The executive board of Local 119, CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, which represents the 4,500 production workers at the 69th Street plant of the General Electric Co., voted to reject the settlement reached by the International Union negotiating committee with that company. The delegates of the Local to the GE Conference Board, have been in-

structed to vote against ratification.

The fact that this rejection took place on the basis of the newspaper reports before official communication from the top union officials reveals the resentment against the length of the proposed new contract—five years—and the feeling that a militant fight would have secured important further concessions from the corporation.

Westinghouse and IUE Prepare War on Lester Plant UE Local

LESTER, Pa. — The Westinghouse Electric Corp. has notified Local 107, of the independent United Electrical Workers Union, of its intention to cancel all local supplements on Oct. 14 of its national contract. That is the date on which the contract expires.

Through William W. Heimbach, division manager of industrial relations, the company voiced its demands for more favorable handling of such problems as productivity inequities, wage payment plans, seniority arrangements, control of in-plant operations of union stewards, etc. The union has waged a continuous battle with the corporation over its constant chiseling of contract provisions.

The same day Westinghouse announced its tough attitude in the coming contract negotiations, the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers filed a petition with

the National Labor Relations Board asking a representation election at the plant. The UE has been collective bargaining agent for the 8,000 workers for many years.

In 1950—a year after the UE had been expelled from the CIO because of its alleged "Communist domination" and the CIO had established the IUE—the latter challenged the right of the UE to represent the Lester plant workers. However, despite the most reckless and unprincipled redbaiting, the UE won by 4,600 to 1,123. In January, 1954, the IUE was trounced even more decisively—5,046 to 1,048. The AFL Machinists Union got 488 votes.

The present IUE petition makes the preposterous claim that "30 percent or more of the Lester plant workers have applied for membership in the IUE or have asked the IUE to represent them."

OUR APOLOGIES

IN LAST WEEK'S issue we ran a story on the statement by the Communist Party of Pennsylvania and Delaware answering an editorial in one of the Philadelphia dailies. By mistake the daily was named as the Bulletin. It was instead the Inquirer.

We apologize to the Bulletin and are glad to note that the Bulletin did not follow the Inquirer's bad example.

'Youth and Recreation'—

FEATURE ARTICLE BY SARAH YOUNG-TURN
TO PAGE 15.

An Eyewitness Account:

'The Flood Took Away Our Jobs; Where to Now?'



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Get Subs Now!

A reader from California sends us a change of address for his subscription and writes: "I cannot afford to miss a single copy of your excellent publication, for it has come to be a great light to me in this provocative age of McCarthy darkness (not to mention the Smith Act Smog) that has covered our great country since 1948-49." And enclosed was also a \$1 donation.

A reader from Massachusetts who renewed his subscription writes: "It is three p.m. Sunday, July 14 and I have already devoured a few articles. My doctor tells me my heart isn't in such good shape, and I'm 81 years old but each issue of the paper does my heart good."

Which is a reminder that all Worker subscribers have until Labor Day to get a free copy of the best book of the year—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's autobiography—if they subscribe to the Daily Worker. Use the sub blank on page 11.

And to all friends, readers and supporters of The Worker may we remind you that the current circulation drive of the Daily Worker is our major source of income and our only hope to survive until other measures can be taken.

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

TORRINGTON, CONN.

FROM WATERBURY to Torrington, the bus hugs the bank of the Naugatuck River most of the way, and one of the first buses going through revealed scenes of tragic destruction — climaxed in this industrial city now virtually 100 percent unemployed.

Two more bodies had been pulled from the river the day the bus charily made its way, detouring through a cemetery where two piles of unleveled earth awaited new flood victims, over a newly repaired bridge. They brought the death toll to five, with the still churning river possibly hiding more.

But the vast property destruction here spells months of unemployment. The heart of the business section is gone, or so badly damaged and contaminated that it must be rebuilt.

The four big industries which supply jobs for most of the city's 28,000 population are so badly damaged no one will risk a guess as to when they will begin operating. Torrington will not have gas for a month, it is said. Power had just been operating a few hours and only in certain sections. It still has no water at all.

THE ENTIRE town has been mobilized on a volunteer basis to place the original 1,500 flood refugees with relatives or others on dry ground, to bring in drinking water and distribute flown-in food to set up baby clinics and rebuild one bridge. The big plants are just beginning to put crews to work cleaning out the muck. They are: American Brass Co., most badly hit; the Torrington Co.'s three plants, making needles, bearings and bicycle parts, and Torrington Mfg. Co. making fans.

Other big employers are Union Hardware Co., Warrenton Woolen Mill, one-fourth mile from the Newfield road dam, so



Typical of the wreckage caused by the rivers of the Connecticut valleys is this bridge torn from its moorings.

that when it broke its entire stock of material was soaked, and Turner & Seymour, which hoped to open next Wednesday.

Five days after the hurricane-rain flood struck, Torrington remained almost cut off from the

world except by helicopter. The town is in a cup in Brass Valley, hills on all sides. To enter it, north, south, east or west, it is necessary to cross a bridge. But all bridges were down. The one we crossed so gingerly had taken three days to repair.

"How did you get here?" workers at the YMCA building, now Red Cross and welfare headquarters, asked, unaware buses were venturing into Torrington.

THE DRY figures supplied by E. V. Bighanotti, disaster representative from Eastern area headquarters, Red Cross, Washington, told only part of the story of destruction. He said they resulted from a not yet completed survey. Only 13 homes were completely destroyed, he thought, eight of them, including two-story floating down the river to be utterly wrecked. But in the "major damage" classification were 660; with 330 showing minor damage.

Plants, theaters and stores carefully classed as in the "major damage" column were 220.

He explained then that maybe his estimates were modest. Then he told the Daily Worker reporter: "It's too bad you didn't get here earlier. We're sort of getting back to normal now. We had things organized just like a military campaign."

He hastily explained he was not making any comparison to a situation resulting from the dropping of a bomb, when it was suggested in that case he wouldn't have any section of the population to help provide relief.

"I wish you could write this," he said. "That in this disaster, Torrington proved that the biggest resource the American nation has is its people, and their ability to work shoulder-to-shoulder, no matter what may

A New Crime: Children Singing

By JOSEPH NORTH

"WE ARE all to blame," the governor piously told a State Commission on Youth and Delinquency holding hearings in New York City



this week. "But that is part of the past," he added, "We must think of the future."

It is good to know that Mr. Harriman, our Governor, is thinking, yet with all due respect to his high office, this column submits that his cogitations are suspect and require the most intense scrutiny.

For the very day he made the above observation another hearing opened. That he demanded be held, the "inquiry" into the camps where the children of working-people, Jewish primarily, go, which include the young of many other elements of the state's population, especially the Negro. A profound relation exists between the two hearings that opened virtually the same hour, and if the Governor does not see it, others do.

IN THIS SUPERCHARGED summer of hurricanes, dreadful floods, and un-American tempests in legislative halls, the directors of Camp Kinderland

(which means Children's Land) were subpoenaed to appear before inquisitors.

Little men with big ambitions directed the questions, and behold, we are told in terms of



horror, that the youngsters learned to sing songs. Song is taboo, according to the inquirers who must somewhere, have heard the old bard's adage that he cared not who wrote the laws of a nation so long as he could write the songs.

I have not yet heard a lyric composed by State Senator Edward P. Larkin who heads the inquiry but I prefer the composer who wrote a well known song which includes the line "Sweet land of Liberty, of thee I sing." Or I would prefer Roger's de Lisle's "Marsellaise" to any refrain that Governor Harriman may be working on at his piano and I say so without fear, sight unseen.

FIRST OF ALL, any man can suspect the motives of legislators who profess concern for the welfare of our young, when they haul the directors of the camp before enquiry during the time the camp is in session. Oh, ye hypocrites, who speak in the holy name of childhood! You begin this hearing during a time of natural calamity, when the rampaging floods have taken the lives of many children and their parents. The same edition of newspapers that played up the inquiry ran notices that two new hurricane areas were building up. Naturally all in the camps are apprehensive. The legislators could at the very minimal least have delayed the hearings until

(Continued on Page 13)

(Continued on Page 12)

A Labor Columnist Exposes Meany Advisors

Informers for Spy Chief Sets AFL Policies

By GEORGE MORRIS

JAY LOVESTONE, for 25 years a renegade from Communism and today the architect of the AFL bureaucracy's policy on international affairs, is a boss over a network of international intelligence operatives and is a key informer for Allen Dulles' Central Intelligence Agency, writes a prominent labor columnist.

This description of the "mystery" man in the AFL's apparatus, secretary of its "Free Trade Union Committee" and drafter of George Meany's foreign policy "line" is given in Edwin A. Lahey's column of the Aug. 20 Chicago Daily News. Lahey, columnist on labor affairs for the Knight chain of papers, is one of the few writers regarded as "friendly" among labor leaders. He was a close personal friend of the late Philip Murray and was a pallbearer at his funeral.

His column on "Lovestone, AFL mystery man" is, in fact, designed as a "friendly" piece to show how this man, once a leader in the Communist Party is "expiating" for his "sins" by serving as a "powerful influence in the AFL" against Communism. He writes:

"Lovestone's office in New York is a 'drop joint' for a well-known system of intelligence agents who keep Lovestone up to date on affairs behind the Iron Curtain both in Europe and in Asia.

"Lovestone insists rather sheepishly that there is no formal connection between himself and the Central Intelligence Agency, nor between him and the Department of State.

"But it can be stated without equivocation that the CIA, headed by Allen Dulles, the brother of the Secretary of State, has in recent years obtained much of its primary information about international Communism from Lovestone."

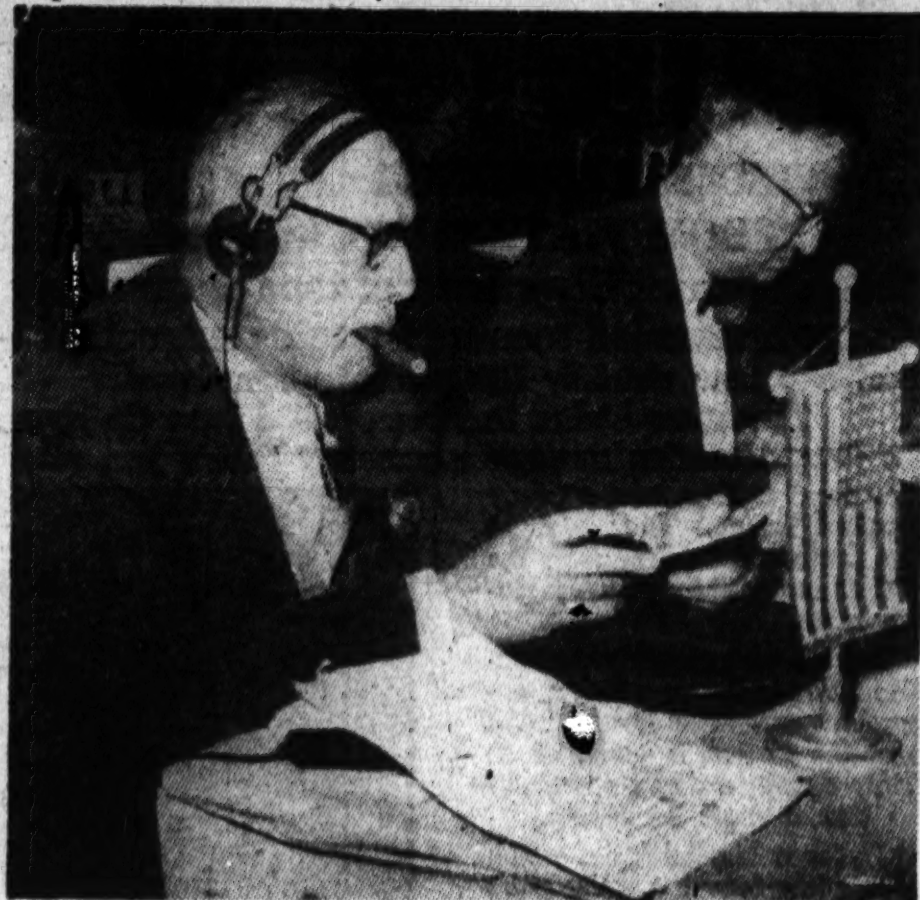
LAHEY'S column presumably aims to show the inside influences within the AFL's bureaucracy that determine its foreign policy. He pictures the professional anti-Sovieteer who is also on David Dubinsky's pay roll as secretary of the garment union's international affairs committee, as the "real mystery man" on "cloak and dagger" matters and who has most of his life been "preoccupied with the arts of intrigue, espionage and subversion." He also describes Lovestone as in effect turning the two labor committees he heads into spy agencies for the CIA. He says Lovestone is a "magnet" for people behind the "Iron Curtain" who have "soured."

"Lovestone's trade with these people is necessarily secret, but it is a rich source of intelligence for our own CIA."

Lahey's disclosures are not news to readers of this paper. Many times we have noted in these columns that Lovestone is in the very center of a tiny clique of professional Soviet-haters who spend their lives in plotting anti-Soviet war provocations. They have no popular base. They are actually hired hands of the Meany's. They are not elected to their positions, hence are not responsible to anyone but their paymasters. They are not subject to pressure or sentiment. The workers don't even know who they are. But they have a decisive influence on the AFL's position on international affairs. The CIO leaders, unfortunately, are in large measure submitting to these "experts"—in the name of "unity" of course.

CHARACTERISTIC of the combination, is the photo in the AFL's Federationist of July showing Meany seated as delegate at the Vienna congress of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions with "mystery man" Lovestone, his hired adviser, at his side.

Lahey's description of the Lovestone role only confirms from a source friendly to the bureaucracy itself what we have often pointed out. It also confirms once more



George Meany (with earphones) is shown seated at the recent Vienna congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions with his advisor on international affairs, Jay Lovestone, at his side.

that the AFL's international affairs for which hundreds of thousands of dollars are appropriated under Lovestone's care, is essentially "Project X"—spy service—and has nothing in common with sound and realistic examination of world affairs and how they affect the interests of the workers.

The Lovestone role, so well described by Lahey, explains the amazing senselessness and McCarthy-like nature of the AFL's foreign policy statements, especially as expounded by Meany. It explains why the AFL leaders are today going against the stream in behalf of their reactionary and pro-war position. Even President Eisenhower expressed a position for peaceful coexistence.

Even conservative forces in American life have applauded the outcome at Geneva. The turn of sentiment among the people—be they workers, farmers or people in high circles—is best illustrated by the reception accorded the Soviet farm delegation, and the equally warm welcome the Americans met in the USSR. But while hardly anyone considers it "smart" to oppose such exchange of delegations, Meany and the AFL's executive council, in a public reply to a letter of this writer proposing an exchange of labor delegations, issued a statement of rejection.

The AFL council also issued a lengthy statement, implemented by Meany's statements, estimating Geneva as a "zero-zero" and regretting even an effort to nego-

tiate for a peaceful solution of problems.

THERE isn't a labor leader in the country who would today consider it the "popular thing" to stand up and spout Meany's line or object to an exchange of delegations. The AFL's electrical union's journal and numerous other organs of equally conservative AFL-line papers, have applauded Geneva and the idea of exchange of delegations. Meany is not speaking for the AFL but is trying to blackmail AFL affiliates into his line through an AFL Council decision.

This strange situation that is so puzzling to people not familiar with the "insides" of the American labor movement, is largely due to the fact that persons who haven't the remotest responsibility to the trade unionists of America—intriguers like Lovestone, the group around the New Leader, mainly subsidized from Dubinsky's treasury, fugitives from Socialist justice, like Raphael Abramovich the old counterrevolutionary who is also subsidized by Dubinsky's forces, these and CIA operatives, have a stranglehold on AFL foreign affairs.

There is no real examination of foreign affairs. That is why the AFL is today practically alone in the trade union world on the position it is following. Even the CIO greeted the results at Geneva (although not too warmly) and its leaders find it more practical to be silent on exchange of delegations than to frontally attack the

idea as the AFL leaders are doing.

The CIO leaders are yielding at least a little to the great change that is sweeping the world toward an era of peace and closer

contacts between the peoples of the east and west. The 17 old men on the AFL council are letting Lovestone take care of their world affairs.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Helstein Faces "Contempt" Rap • No Dixie Discrimination Clause

RALPH HELSTEIN, President of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers said that he and two associates would return to Louisiana to accept service of contempt of court citations issued by a New Orleans judge. The citations grew out of the 4-month strike of 1,500 UPWA members at the Godchaux and Colonial sugar refineries at Reserve and Gramercy, La. The three union leaders face possible maximum sentences of a year in jail and \$1,000 fine each.

A CONTRACT including a non-discrimination clause was concluded in Virginia between the AFL Tobacco Workers Intl. Union and the Black Leaf Co. It is believed to be the first contract in the south with a non-discrimination clause. A 12½c hourly wage increase and fringe benefits were also won.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S contract offer was branded "inadequate" and unanimously rejected by the GE conference Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. The Board represents 30,000 UE workers in 25 GE plants and instructed the union's negotiating committee to continue talks with the company. UE charged the company was bringing on depression with its offer of 5c to 10c less an hour than other major settlements. The CIO-UE has accepted the company terms but UE has appealed to IUE workers to join in rejecting the terms.

STRIKING garment workers at the Serbin, Inc. factory in Fayetteville, Tenn., held solid ranks despite new arrests and without labor's traditional right to picket. On July 28 Chancel-

lor R. E. Lee banned picketing of all Serbin plants in the state. Still pending were contempt charges against 23 strikers for alleged violation of the 1,000 foot no-man's land injunction.

A SPONTANEOUS walkout won swift reinstatement of J.B. Williamson, a switch foreman on the Louisville & Nashville railroad in Birmingham. Williamson was fired for allegedly beating up an armed scab. Employees in all crafts immediately left their jobs and within a day Williamson was reinstated.

THE AFL International Typographical Union voted not to become part of the merged CIO-AFL organization unless infringement on the autonomous rights of the unions are eliminated from the proposed constitution. The ITU took steps in the form of approval of an amendment to its constitution by the union's convention last week.

AGREEMENT was reached in Washington, D.C., ending the 52 day transit strike with a 15c hourly wage increase for the AFL workers and a 3c fare rise for the commuters. The wage increase for the 3,000 mechanics and operators of the Capital Transit Co., will be paid in two installments: 10c now and 5c next July 1.

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has applied for an injunction against the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters charging them with an illegal secondary boycott in the combined strike and organizing drive among apple cannery workers in the Santa Rosa district of California.



Harvester Strike Highlights Wage Fight

A STRIKE of farm equipment workers, with 18 International Harvester plants employing 40,000 workers shut down, highlighted the latest developments on the 1955 wage bargaining front.

The Harvester workers were to be joined by nearly 18,000 workers of the Allis-Chalmers chain of six plants as negotiations with this major farm-equipment manufacturer became deadlocked.

The bulk of the Harvester workers jumped the gun with walkouts prior to Monday midnight's deadline. But negotiations continued after the strike took full effect with the main issue the grievance machinery, seniority and others not affecting wage directly. The company had already offered a 10-cent

raise, a layoff-pay plan and other concessions.

MEANWHILE, all indications were that the United Mine Workers may avoid a struggle with the Southern Coal Operators who, it was reported, show signs of capitulating to the agreement signed with the Northern operators providing for an immediate raise of \$1.20 a day, 80 cents more next April. The miners also gained some concessions on vacation pay and premium pay for work Saturday and Sunday.

The United Rubber Workers stepped into the wage fight by invoking a 60-day notice for wage demands and layoff-pay for 15,000 B. G. Goodrich Co. workers. This may be preliminary to similar demands on the other companies in

the field.

THE UNITED Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, representing 30,000 General Electrical Workers in 25 of the company's plants, sharply condemned the IUE-CIO's settlement with the company on the basis of a five-year freeze of contract terms and annual raises of about three percent. The pact which James B. Carey now seeks to get approved in his union's locals also abandoned the "No. 1 demand"—layoff pay—without an explanation to the members.

The UE is still bargaining for its own demands.

The nationwide copper strike of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (IND) was completed as American Smelting and Refining, the last of the "Big Four" agreed

to the 15-cent hourly pattern already set in settlement with Anaconda, Kennecott and Phelps-Dodge.

THE 139,000 Chrysler workers have authorized a strike Aug. 31 by an overwhelming vote, if by that time the company fails to come through with acceptable terms.

An American Federation of Labor survey of wage settlement for the first half of 1955 indicates raises range from seven to 12 cents an hour, considerably above last year's level. But the survey also shows that the later months of the half year showed a substantially higher level than in the earlier months. The AFL expects that the influence of the major settlements, like those of steel, auto, mining and others will show an even higher level of raises for the second half of 1955.

Selected TV, Movie Guide

TV

Saturday, Aug. 27

On the Carousel (2) 9 a.m.
Mr. Wizard—Science (4) 11:30
Focus—Documentary (7) 11:30
Big Top—circus (2) Noon
Movie: The Courageous Mr. Penp (5) Noon. EXCELLENT (Story of the persecuted Quaker, William Penn and His Fight for Civil Liberties).
Movie: Mister Drake's Duck (English, 1951) (4) 12:30
Junior Town Meeting—German Reunification (13) 12:30
Italian Newsreel (7) 1
Movie: Torna a Sorrento (Italian). English title 'Come Back to Sorrento.' Musical comedy about an operatic baritone (7) 1:15
Dodgers vs. Cincinnati (9) 1:55
Ebbets Field
Giants-Milwaukee (11) 1:55. Polo Grounds
Movie: Sherlock Holmes and Secret Weapon (2) 2. Anti-Nazi. Davis Cup Tennis matches (4) 2:30
Movie: Black Magic with Orson Welles as Cagliostro (2) 3
Stories of the Century (2) 5. 'Henry Plummer'—1860 Montana
Movie: The Count of Monte Cristo. Robert Donat, Elissa Landi, Louis Calhern (4) 5:30
News (2) 6
Horse Race—Chicago (2) 6:15
Television Workshop—Jazz (4) 7
Movie Museum (9) 7:15. A Mother's Influence with Wally Reid
Foreign Press Report (13) 7:15
Greatest Bands (2) 8
The Dunninger Show (4) 8:30.
Backstage at "Fanny" with Ezio Pinza
Musical Comedy: One touch of Venus (4) 9. Janet Blair, Russell Nype and George Gaynes in the Kurt Weill-Ogden Nash-Perelman show
Movie: Clouds Over Europe with Laurence Olivier (7) 10
Damon Runyon Theater (2) 10:30
Weather and Sports (2) 11:10
Movie: Shadow of a Man (2) 11:15 (British). First time

TV

Sunday, Aug. 28

Britannica Junior Theater (4) 9 a.m.
History of United Nations (2) 9:30 a.m.

Charity Bailey Show (4) 10
Giants-Chicago-Polo Grounds (11) 1:55
Dodgers-St. Louis—Ebbets Field (9) 2
Mayor's Conference (2) 2:30
Camera Three—Man Against Nature (2) 3:30
Shakespeare on TV (2) 4. The Sonnets. Dr. Frank Baxter
Facet the Nation—Quiz (2) 5:30
Meet the Press (4) 6. Report on tour of Soviet farms
You Are There (2) 6:30. Pearl Harbor—Dec. 7, 1941
You Asked For It (7) 7:00
fere8 0025
Toats of the Town—Eartha Kitt & The Singing Mariners (2) 8
Spanish Variety (13) 8
Chance of a Lifetime (7) 9
Spanish Show (13) 9:30
Play: Fear Me Not with Phyllis Thaxter and Preston Foster (4) 10
What's My Line (2) 10:30
Movie: Stolen Face (1952) with Paul Henreid, Elizabeth Scott (2) 11:15
Sports (4) 11:15
Movie: Night Won't Talk (British) (9) 11:30

MOVIES

Mr. Roberts, Radio City
Skandebeg and Adventure in Bokhara (Soviet) Stanley
Marty, Sutton
To Paris With Love, Art
Gate of Hell (Japanese) Guild 50th St.
Thirty Nine Steps & Lady Vanishes 55th St. Sat. only
Laura and Dead of Night (re-rivals), Beverly
Not As A Stranger, Capitol
Tales of Hoffmann, Apollo 42nd St.
Maedchen in Uniform (German, 1931), Baronet
Emperor's Nightingale (Czech full length cartoon) and a program of early Chaplin shorts—The Paper Hanger, Triple Trouble, The Tramp and Shanghaied. Sat. only at the Thaailla. Heart of Paris (French) and Monelle (French), Sun. only.
DRAMA
Shaw's A Village Wooing, Greenwich Mews, Thurs. Fri. Sat. 8:40
Bus Stop, Music Box
Inherit the Wind, National
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden

B'KLYN CONFAB GETS CLOSE TO REALITY ON YOUTH

The fact that the problems of youth represent one of the most explosive political issues was highlighted at the Brooklyn Conference called by the Temporary State Commission on Youth Delinquency Monday at the Hotel St. George. The conference featured a surprise visit by Governor Harriman. In attendance were a number of assemblymen, including Bernard Austin, I. Levine, and Frank J. Pino, who presided. Other political figures were Senator Santangelo, Judge N. R. Sobel, and Justice Myles Paige.

Boro President Cashmore called for an end to the "coddling" of youth. Brooklyn D. A. Silver proposed a curfew for teen-agers, which was opposed by Deputy Police Commissioner Nolan.

On the other side of the fence

were James McCarthy of the N.Y. City Youth Board, Mr. Esrog, Executive Director of the Brooklyn Jewish Community Council and Justice Myles Paige.

McCarthy discussed the work of the Board, particularly its project on street gangs. He made the point that many of these youth in the gangs, if worked with, could be turned to useful pursuits. Then he went on to call for additional state aid for the Board. In concluding his remarks, McCarthy said that a long-range approach required the ending of all forms of discrimination against Negro, Puerto Rican, and all depressed groups.

Esrog, discussed the effects of war tensions and racial hatreds as important causes of juvenile delinquency. He called for the churches and synagogues to play a more positive role in community affairs.

The hardest hitting speech of the afternoon was made by Justice Myles Paige. Since 1939 the youth of our country have been trained for war and killing, he stated. Those in uniform as well as those who are not, are filled with the ideas of physical violence, making some of them accustomed to such acts in their daily lives. He said that the militarizing of the youth intensifies their feelings of personal insecurity. As for Negro youth, he went on to say that they have never known personal security. Negro youth have always been taught that what is white is good, and what is black is inferior—that the Negro youth only get those jobs that no one else will take or are hired only when there are plenty of jobs available. Concluding his remarks, Justice Paige called for full integration in housing and all aspects of sports and culture. In addition he appealed for an end to all references to war or thoughts of war.

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This Little Speller Held Country Spellbound



LETTER perfect Gloria Lockerman, 12-year old Negro Junior High School student from Baltimore, Md. held a nation-wide television audience "spellbound" as she gave the correct answer to the \$16,000 question last Tuesday night on "The \$64,000 Question" over the CBS TV network.

The perfectly poised youngster, a 9th grade student at Booker T. Washington Junior High School No. 130 correctly spelled out every word of the tongue-twisting sentence which emcee Hal March had difficulty pronouncing let alone understanding. The sentence was: "The belligerent astigmatic anthropologist annihilated innumerable chrysanthemums."

There were cries of "unfair, unfair" in the audience when the question was put to the young student. But the cries were turned into applause as Gloria casually asked March: "The last word, chrysanthemum, was that singular or plural?"

Assured by the emcee that either singular or plural would do, she then unfalteringly spelled out the words correctly in sequence.

Although Gloria's confident smile never left her face, she had the nervous spectators gasping when in spelling "anthropologist" she paused at the "l" before continuing to spell out the rest of the word. She gave the audience another scare when she paused slightly at the "l" in the word "annihilated."

The contestant was the calmest person in the studio. Shots of the crowd showed tenseness everywhere—as though the spectators were holding on to the reigns of a runaway horse. But Miss Lockerman came through beautifully spelling out the seven words including "the" in less than two minutes.

"None of the words in the sentence had me worried," she told reporters afterward. "I never spelled them before but they were easy." She said up to now she hasn't studied for the fabulous spelling bee but from here on she would "brush up on some words."

To help her cram for the \$32,000 question coming up next Tuesday (Aug. 30) Hal March presented her with a leather bound volume of Webster's New World dictionary with her name engraved on the cover.

Before the \$16,000 question was produced, Gloria revealed that when she got back to Baltimore last week after winning \$8,000 she was besieged by people asking for her autograph. She informed her audience of at least forty million that Baltimore gets the "64,000 Question" a week later than other cities.

But last Tuesday the entire city heard it at the same time as everybody else, thanks to a local radio station and a local sponsor who gave away thirty minutes of his time to make room for the show.

station and a local sponsor who gave away thirty minutes of his time to make room for the show.

WITH GLORIA at last Tuesday's show were her grandparents, the Rev. and Mrs. V. T. Key with whom she lives, and her divorced parents, James Lockerman and Mrs. Vivian Singleton (both remarried).

In her first appearance on "The \$64,000 Question" on Aug. 9, Gloria and her grandmother were seen briefly at the close of the program when time permitted only their introduction. The following Tuesday, she announced she would take "spelling" as her question category, then breezed through eight questions to win herself \$8,000.

In the event Miss Lockerman tries for the \$32,000 question next week and fails, she will receive a consolation prize of \$4,000 to be held in a trust fund, where it will be kept until she needs it for her education or reaches legal age.

UAW Turns Down Allis Chalmers

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21 (FP).—The United Auto Workers (CIO) has turned down an offer including a 52-week layoff pay plan by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. The offer included at 9c increase this year plus 6c each succeeding year, and the full union shop.

The pact was rejected, union negotiators said, "because it was tied to a 4-year contract requirement." The union is seeking a 3-year pact.

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NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1955

AFL CONVENTION SUPPORTS NEWARK TEACHERS FIGHT

NEWARK. — The 38th annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers has voted to support the three Newark public school teachers who were fired last May following their refusal to cooperate with the Walter Un-American Committee. The three teachers, who refused to answer questions concerning their beliefs, are Robert Lowenstein, Estelle Laba and Perry Zimmerman. They were dismissed for using their Constitutional rights by a 5-4 vote of the Newark Board of Education.

The Teachers Convention voted \$1,500 for the defense of the three. Under the resolution authorizing the defense fund the teachers must file anti-Communist affidavits, and attorneys connected with their defense must be approved by the executive council of the AFT.

The \$1,500 was granted to the local to which the teachers belong—Local 481 Newark. The money is specifically earmarked for the "use of the local in paying legal expenses in connection with the dismissal proceedings of said teachers." The defense fund was originally granted to the Newark local by the executive council of the AFT. Because of the importance of the issue it was brought to the convention floor as a special order of business.

The resolution passed by the convention stated that the defense money was granted because the dismissal of the Newark teachers, on

grounds of "conduct unbecoming a teacher," was based solely on refusal to answer certain questions on constitutional grounds under the 5th amendment. The convention took the position that teachers should not be fired merely on grounds that they used the 5th amendment.

APPEAL FIRINGS

Meanwhile, in Trenton, Joseph E. Clayton, assistant state education commissioner, announced that a public hearing will be held on the appeals of the three teachers. The hearing will take place on Thursday, Sept. 8 in Clayton's office in the State Department of Education Building in Trenton.

No new evidence will be permitted Clayton said, but counsel for the teachers will be allowed

oral argument as will counsel for the Board of Education. The three teachers had previously announced that they would fight the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

Floods Create Havoc in N. J. Farming Areas

TRENTON. — The driest and hottest July on record followed by torrential downpours and floods has hit Jersey farmers hard causing thousands of dollars of crop damage. In addition to crop losses tons of top soil have been washed away by the angry waters.

In Warren County alone flood damage to farm crops was estimated at \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 by County Agent Fred Lorenzo. In one area along the Delaware a 300-acre field of corn was completely washed away. More than 1,200 acres of rich farmland were inundated by the overflow from the Pequest River. Farms in the Delaware Basin of Sussex County were hit even harder.

In Hunterdon the county's major farm areas suffered severely. Most crops planted along the Musconetong and Raritan rivers were swept away. The loss to farmers in corn alone was estimated at \$10,000 by County Agent Dwight Babbitt. More than 7,800 chickens were drowned and the loss of top soil was sure to be heavy.

There was extensive damage to vegetable crops in truck farming areas in Morris County. Many farmers there, hoping for a late fall, will try to re-plant after the water subsides.

Gov. Meyner has declared New Jersey a disaster area and has appealed to the Federal Government for aid. The Governor called an emergency meeting of his cabinet to determine the extent of the disaster and to "do what has to be done."

MORE SKEETERS

Another aftermath of enormous rainfall this month is the possibility of a mosquito invasion in Essex and Union counties. The Elizabeth-Newark meadows are one big sewage basin. Mosquitoes breed wherever there is stagnant water. Mosquito control workers were unable to keep up with removal of stagnant water.

N. C. School Turns Back 5 Negro Children

OLD FORT, N. C., Aug. 24.—Five Negro children led by a Negro man applied for entrance—and were turned down—at the opening day's session of the white elementary school here today.

The incident attracted a crowd of some 500 white persons, a number of state troopers, members of the Sheriff's office and deputized voluntary firemen.

The Consolidated School for whites is the only one in Old Fort. The Negro school is 15 miles

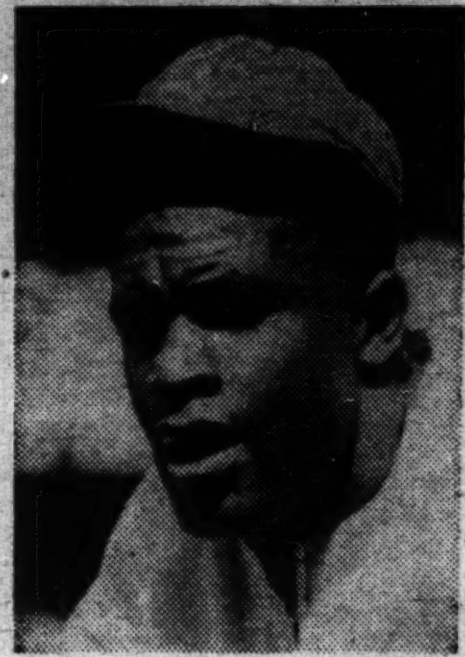
JERSEY CITY.—The eyes of sport-minded America were on this city—the center of the sports world last week. The announcement by the Brooklyn Dodgers—first team to smash jimcrow in major league baseball—that they would play seven night "home" games at Roosevelt Stadium here, had sports fans in the state hopping. Rumor has it they were hopping in Flatbush too—but for different reasons.

According to the announcement by the Brooklyn management the Dodgers will play one game with each National League foe, and one exhibition game—probably with the N. Y. Yankees. It was also announced that Ebbets Field, home of the Dodgers, will be sold in two years. Unless another site is found in Brooklyn large enough for a new park with all necessary accommodations, the Dodgers will move out of the borough altogether. Various sites in North Jersey have been mentioned as possibilities for the new home of the Dodgers.

We Jerseyans say: Come on over Dodgers! You've got a good team. You play exciting baseball. And most important of all you really made baseball the national pastime when you broke the color barrier in 1947 with Jackie Robinson. It was right here in Jersey City that Jackie made his debut in organized baseball as a member of a Dodger farm club—Montreal. And what a debut it was. Three hits including a screaming line drive home run.

Since then you have consistently added Negro players to your team like the great Don Newcombe (a Jersey resident), the incomparable Roy Campanella, the greatest catcher in the history of the game, Joe Black, Jim Gilliam, Sandy Amoros and others.

Come on over Dodgers! Come on over Pee Wee and Roy and Carl. Come on over Don and Jackie and Duke. If Brooklyn does not want you we do. You may be "Bums" in Flatbush, but you're ALL AMERICANS with us. Welcome Jersey Dodgers!



Jackie Robinson, first Negro to play in the Major League, when he came up with the Brooklyn Dodgers as a first baseman in 1947.

Joe Heard from —Hits Ike for 'Appeasement'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy said today the Eisenhower Administration has compiled a record of "appeasement, and surrender" to communism.

He said the United States should encourage anti-communist forces in Asia to launch armed attacks in Indo-China and Korea and across the Formosa straits on China itself.

McCarthy called administration foreign policy "weak, cowardly and immoral," in a 13-page statement released through his office here.

Poultry Strikes End With Union Victory

TOMS RIVER—Strikes at two Howell Township poultry processing plants were settled early this month after violence by armed strike breakers against pickets.

Three AFL labor unions and the B. Zuck and Son Eviscerated Poultry, Inc., and United Wholesale Butchers, Inc., reached agreement the day following the employer inspired violence. The unions are the Amalgamated Food and Allied Workers local 56, local 863 Teamsters, and local 640 Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union.

The settlement provided for recognition of the unions, an agreement by the employer to negotiate in good faith, the contract to be negotiated in 15 days retroactive

to July 9th, eight fired workers to be reinstated without discrimination, all workers to join the union within 30 days after the contract is signed or 30 days after first employed.

The unions and the employers agreed to drop all court actions against each other. The plants were closed by Monmouth County Sheriff Ira Wolcott after the violence broke out. The union had been picketing since June 23rd in a drive to organize the plants.

Mr. B. Zuck signed the agreements with the unions from his bed in Paul Kimball Hospital in Lakewood. He was injured when the picket line was attacked the day before.

Anybody Seen An Alligator?

BELVIDERE—If you live along the swollen Delaware River between here and Phillipsburg don't get excited if a hungry 6½ foot alligator should appear. It seems his name is Jacko, and he's one of 13 animals missing from Ivan Sanderson's zoo located on route 46 about two miles north of Belvidere.

If you should bump into Jacko "he will only be hungry," said

Sanderson, "and will eat out of your hand if you offer him meat." Sanderson did not say what Jacko would eat if you didn't have meat to offer him.

Sanderson first lost his zoo last October when hurricane Hazel hit. Then in February it was destroyed by fire. And this month the flood floated it away. So if anyone sees Jacko give him a fistful of meat, and please notify Mr. Sanderson.

10,793 Strike in Essex in '54

TRENTON—Some 10,793 workers in Essex County were affected by the county's 12 strikes, 41 labor disputes and 77 arbitrations in 1954. The report was made public by Carl Holderman, State Commissioner of Labor. Holderman's figures were based on the yearly report of the State Mediation

Board. Mediation was the main method of resolving labor disputes Holderman said. About 73 percent of the total—43 strikes and 133 other disputes throughout the state—were settled by mediation.

The Negroes waited on the steps as Melvin H. Taylor, McDowell County school superintendent, told them they would not be admitted.

New Jersey was 16th among all states in time lost by strikes. Although the number of strikes dropped last year by 20 percent over 1953 the number of strikers showed a slight increase. Strikers lost an average of 8.3 days, lowest figure for the 1946-54 period.

shop talk



POOR MONOPOLIES

Pity the poor monopolies. They are really having a rough time under Eisenhower and his Cadillac cabinet. Here's a few examples of how they're suffering. "Wright Profits Doubled." Curtiss-Wright reports a net profit of \$15,065,859 or \$2.02 a share for the first six months of 1955. Almost double the more than 7½ million profits for the first six months of last year. And unfilled orders plus scheduled production totaled approximately 818 million dollars as of June 30.

"American Smelting and Refining Net Increases." Reported earnings for the first half of '55 is \$16,588,907 or \$2.73 per share of stock. Last year for the same period it was "only" \$9,776,000 or \$1.47 a share.

"Four-Cent Rise for Copper" — The price of copper went up—for the third time this year—to 40 cents a pound. At the beginning of the year copper sold at 30c a pound. It went up to 32c, then to 36c and now to 40c. But copper workers, members of MMSWU (Ind.) had to strike for six weeks to get a decent wage increase.

4,000 VOTE STRIKE

The 4,000 production workers at Bendix Aviation in Teterboro voted 96.7 percent for a strike unless the company settles. The workers are members of the UAW-CIO. Negotiations are going on in Detroit.

STRIKE CONTINUES

A meeting between the International Producer Company Bloom-

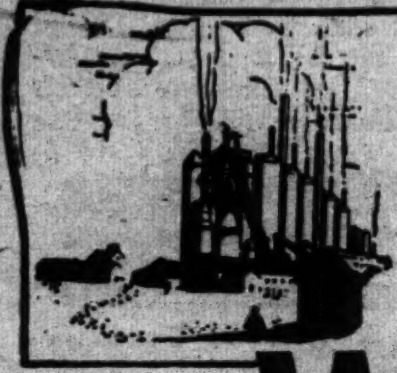
field, and Local 475, UE (ind.) with a federal mediator was scheduled for last week in an attempt to end the strike of 350 workers there. The workers have been out since Aug. 1. The company wants 72 changes in the contract. All these changes would do is cut overtime, night shift and bonus pay, destroy the seniority system, and weaken grievance procedures. Except for those "few" changes the company wants nothing.

LABOR BRIEFS

Local 108, CIO Retail Union will give its members an extra \$500 of life insurance coverage as a bonus for submitting to a free medical checkup. . . . Wright local of the UAW-CIO is asking for a plan that would give laid off workers a choice between supplementary unemployment pay, or a severance payment. . . . Three hundred miners at New Jersey Zinc in Ogdensburg, members of District 50, have voted strike for a 10 cent an hour increase. . . . Local 438, IUE won on 8c hike in the first contract ever signed by Trenton Fairfacts Co. . . . AFL Hod Carriers are asking the New Jersey Turnpike Authority for raises of 24-40c an hour for 160 maintenance workers. . . . Trenton area AFL carpenters got a 32½c an hour hike spread over 2 years. . . . Three farmers in Clarksboro and Millville were fined \$35 each for failure to maintain proper living conditions for migrant workers.

An Eyewitness Account:

'The Flood Took Away Our Jobs; Where to Now?'



Michigan
edition

The Worker

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AUGUST 28, 1955
Price 10 Cents

Get Subs Now!

A reader from California sends us a change of address for his subscription and writes: "I cannot afford to miss a single copy of your excellent publication, for it has come to be a great light to me in this provocative age of McCarthy darkness (not to mention the Smith Act Smog) that has covered our great country since 1948-49." And enclosed was also a \$1 donation.

A reader from Massachusetts who renewed his subscription writes: "It is three p.m. Sunday, July 14 and I have already devoured a few articles. My doctor tells me my heart isn't in such good shape, and I'm 81 years old but each issue of the paper does my heart good."

Which is a reminder that all Worker subscribers have until Labor Day to get a free copy of the best book of the year—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's autobiography—if they subscribe to the Daily Worker. Use the sub blank on page 11.

And to all friends, readers and supporters of The Worker may we remind you that the current circulation drive of the Daily Worker is our major source of income and our only hope to survive until other measures can be taken.

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

TORRINGTON, CONN.

FROM WATERBURY to Torrington, the bus hugs the bank of the Naugatuck River most of the way, and one of the first buses going through revealed scenes of tragic destruction — climaxed in this industrial city now virtually 100 percent unemployed.

Two more bodies had been pulled from the river the day the bus charily made its way, detouring through a cemetery where two piles of unleveled earth awaited new flood victims, over a newly repaired bridge. They brought the death toll to five, with the still churning river possibly hiding more.

But the vast property destruction here spells months of unemployment. The heart of the business section is gone, or so badly damaged and contaminated that it must be rebuilt.

The four big industries which supply jobs for most of the city's 28,000 population are so badly damaged no one will risk a guess as to when they will begin operating. Torrington will not have gas for a month, it is said. Power had just been operating a few hours and only in certain sections. It still has no water at all.

THE ENTIRE town has been mobilized on a volunteer basis to place the original 1,500 flood refugees with relatives or others on dry ground, to bring in drinking water and distribute flown-in food to set up baby clinics and rebuild one bridge. The big plants are just beginning to put crews to work cleaning out the muck. They are: American Brass Co., most badly hit; the Torrington Co.'s three plants, making needles, bearings and bicycle parts, and Torrington Mfg. Co. making fans.

Other big employers are Union Hardware Co., Warrenton Woolen Mill, one-fourth mile from the Newfield road dam, so



Typical of the wreckage caused by the rivers of the Connecticut valleys is this bridge torn from its moorings.

that when it broke its entire stock of material was soaked, and Turner & Seymour, which hoped to open next Wednesday.

Five days after the hurricane-rain flood struck, Torrington remained almost cut off from the

world except by helicopter. The town is in a cup in Brass Valley, hills on all sides. To enter it, north, south, east or west, it is necessary to cross a bridge. But all bridges were down. The one we crossed so gingerly had taken three days to repair.

"How did you get here?" workers at the YMCA building, now Red Cross and welfare headquarters, asked, unaware buses were venturing into Torrington.

THE DRY figures supplied by E. V. Bighanotti, disaster representative from Eastern area headquarters, Red Cross, Washington, told only part of the story of destruction. He said they resulted from a not yet completed survey. Only 13 homes were completely destroyed, he thought, eight of them, including two-story floating down the river to be utterly wrecked. But in the "major damage" classification were 660; with 330 showing minor damage.

Plants, theaters and stores carefully classed as in the "major damage" column were 220.

He explained then that maybe his estimates were modest. Then he told the Daily Worker reporter: "It's too bad you didn't get here earlier. We're sort of getting back to normal now. We had things organized just like a military campaign."

He hastily explained he was not making any comparison to a situation resulting from the dropping of a bomb, when it was suggested in that case he wouldn't have any section of the population to help provide relief.

"I wish you could write this," he said. "That in this disaster, Torrington proved that the biggest resource the American nation has is its people, and their ability to work shoulder-to-shoulder, no matter what may

A New Crime: Children Singing

By JOSEPH NORTH

"WE ARE all to blame," the governor piously told a State Commission on Youth and Delinquency holding hearings in New York City

this week. "But that is part of the past," he added. "We must think of the future."

It is good to know that Mr. Harriman, our Governor, is thinking, yet with all due respect to his high office, this column submits that his cogitations are suspect and require the most intense scrutiny.

For the very day he made the above observation another hearing opened that he demanded be held, the "inquiry" into the camps where the children of working-people, Jewish primarily, go, which include the young of many other elements of the state's population, especially the Negro. A profound relation exists between the two hearings that opened virtually the same hour, and if the Governor does not see it, others do.

IN THIS SUPERCHARGED summer of hurricanes, dreadful floods, and un-American tempests in legislative halls, the directors of Camp Kinderland

(which means Children's Land) were subpoenaed to appear before inquisitors.

Little men with big ambitions directed the questions, and behold, we are told in terms of

horror, that the youngsters learned to sing songs. Song is taboo, according to the inquirers who must somewhere, have heard the old bard's adage that he cared not who wrote the laws of a nation so long as he could write the songs.

I have not yet heard a lyric composed by State Senator Edward P. Larkin who heads the inquiry but I prefer the composer who wrote a well known song which includes the line "Sweet land of Liberty, of thee I sing." Or I would prefer Roger's de Lisle's "Marsellaise" to any refrain that Governor Harriman may be working on at his piano and I say so without fear, sight unseen.

FIRST OF ALL, any man can suspect the motives of legislators who profess concern for the welfare of our young, when they haul the directors of the camp before enquiry during the time the camp is in session. Oh, ye hypocrites, who speak in the holy name of childhood! You begin this hearing during a time of natural calamity, when the rampaging floods have taken the lives of many children and their parents. The same edition of newspapers that played up the inquiry ran notices that two new hurricane areas were building up. Naturally all in the camps are apprehensive. The legislators could at the very minimal least have delayed the hearings until



(Continued on Page 13)

(Continued on Page 12)

A Labor Columnist Exposes Meany Advisor:

Informer for Spy Chief Sets AFL Policies

By GEORGE MORRIS

JAY LOVESTONE, for 25 years a renegade from Communism and today the architect of the AFL bureaucracy's policy on international affairs, is a boss over a network of international intelligence operatives and is a key informer for Allen Dulles' Central Intelligence Agency, writes a prominent labor columnist.

This description of the "mystery" man in the AFL's apparatus, secretary of its "Free Trade Union Committee" and drafter of George Meany's foreign policy "line" is given in Edwin A. Lahey's column of the Aug. 20 Chicago Daily News. Lahey, columnist on labor affairs for the Knight chain of papers, is one of the few writers regarded as "friendly" among labor leaders. He was a close personal friend of the late Philip Murray and was a pallbearer at his funeral.

His column on "Lovestone, AFL mystery man" is, in fact, designed as a "friendly" piece to show how this man, once a leader in the Communist Party is "expiating" for his "sins" by serving as a "powerful influence in the AFL" against Communism. He writes:

"Lovestone's office in New York is a 'drop joint' for a well-known system of intelligence agents who keep Lovestone up to date on affairs behind the Iron Curtain both in Europe and in Asia.

"Lovestone insists rather sheepishly that there is no formal connection between himself and the Central Intelligence Agency, nor between him and the Department of State.

"But it can be stated without equivocation that the CIA, headed by Allen Dulles, the brother of the Secretary of State, has in recent years obtained much of its primary information about international Communism from Lovestone."

LAHEY'S column presumably aims to show the inside influences within the AFL's bureaucracy that determine its foreign policy. He pictures the professional anti-Sovieteer who is also on David Dubinsky's pay roll as secretary of the garment union's international affairs committee, as the "real mystery man" on "cloak and dagger" matters and who has most of his life been "preoccupied with the arts of intrigue, espionage and subversion." He also describes Lovestone as in effect turning the two labor committees he heads into spy agencies for the CIA. He says Lovestone is a "magnet" for people behind the "Iron Curtain" who have "soured."

"Lovestone's trade with these people is necessarily secret, but it is a rich source of intelligence for our own CIA."

Lahey's disclosures are not news to readers of this paper. Many times we have noted in these columns that Lovestone is in the very center of a tiny clique of professional Soviet-haters who spend their lives in plotting anti-Soviet war provocations. They have no popular base. They are actually hired hands of the Meany's. They are not elected to their positions, hence are not responsible to anyone but their paymasters. They are not subject to pressure or sentiment. The workers don't even know who they are. But they have a decisive influence on the AFL's position on international affairs. The CIO leaders, unfortunately, are in large measure submitting to these "experts"—in the name of "unity" of course.

CHARACTERISTIC of the combination, is the photo in the AFL's Federationist of July showing Meany seated as delegate at the Vienna congress of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions with "mystery man" Lovestone, his hired adviser, at his side.

Lahey's description of the Lovestone role only confirms from a source friendly to the bureaucracy itself, what we have often pointed out. It also confirms once more



George Meany (with earphones) is shown seated at the recent Vienna congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions with his advisor on international affairs, Jay Lovestone, at his side.

that the AFL's international affairs for which hundreds of thousands of dollars are appropriated under Lovestone's care, is essentially "Project X"—spy service—and has nothing in common with sound and realistic examination of world affairs and how they affect the interests of the workers.

The Lovestone role, so well described by Lahey, explains the amazing senselessness and McCarthy-like nature of the AFL's foreign policy statements, especially as expounded by Meany. It explains why the AFL leaders are today going against the stream in behalf of their reactionary and pro-war position. Even President Eisenhower expressed a position for peaceful coexistence.

Even conservative forces in American life have applauded the outcome at Geneva. The turn of sentiment among the people—be they workers, farmers or people in high circles—is best illustrated by the reception accorded the Soviet farm delegation, and the equally warm welcome the Americans met in the USSR. But while hardly anyone considers it "smart" to oppose such exchange of delegations, Meany and the AFL's executive council, in a public reply to a letter of this writer proposing an exchange of labor delegations, issued a statement of rejection.

The AFL council also issued a lengthy statement, implemented by Meany's statements, estimating Geneva as a "zero-zero" and regretting even an effort to nego-

tiate for a peaceful solution of problems.

THERE isn't a labor leader in the country who would today consider it the "popular thing" to stand up and spout Meany's line or object to an exchange of delegations. The AFL's electrical union's journal and numerous other organs of equally conservative AFL-line papers, have applauded Geneva and the idea of exchange of delegations. Meany is not speaking for the AFL but is trying to blackmail AFL affiliates into his line through an AFL Council decision.

This strange situation that is so puzzling to people not familiar with the "insides" of the American labor movement, is largely due to the fact that persons who haven't the remotest responsibility to the trade unionists of America—intriguers like Lovestone, the group around the New Leader, mainly subsidized from Dubinsky's treasury, fugitives from Socialist justice, like Raphael Abramovich the old counterrevolutionary who is also subsidized by Dubinsky's forces, these and CIA operatives, have a stranglehold on AFL foreign affairs.

There is no real examination of foreign affairs. That is why the AFL is today practically alone in the trade union world on the position it is following. Even the CIO greeted the results at Geneva (although not too warmly) and its leaders find it more practical to be silent on exchange of delegations than to frontally attack the

idea as the AFL leaders are doing. The CIO leaders are yielding at least a little to the great change that is sweeping the world toward an era of peace and closer

contacts between the peoples of the east and west. The 17 old men on the AFL council are letting Lovestone take care of their world affairs.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Helstein Faces "Contempt" Rap • No Dixie Discrimination Clause

RALPH HELSTEIN, President of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers said that he and two associates would return to Louisiana to accept service of contempt of court citations issued by a New Orleans judge. The citations grew out of the 4-month strike of 1,500 UPWA members at the Godchaux and Colonial sugar refineries at Reserve and Gramercy, La. The three union leaders face possible maximum sentences of a year in jail and \$1,000 fine each.

A CONTRACT including a non-discrimination clause was concluded in Virginia between the AFL Tobacco Workers Intl. Union and the Black Leaf Co. It is believed to be the first contract in the south with a non-discrimination clause. A 12½c hourly wage increase and fringe benefits were also won.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S contract offer was branded "inadequate" and unanimously rejected by the GE conference Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. The Board represents 30,000 UE workers in 25 GE plants and instructed the union's negotiating committee to continue talks with the company. UE charged the company was bringing on depression with its offer of 5c to 10c less an hour than other major settlements. The CIO-UE has accepted the company terms but UE has appealed to IUE workers to join in rejecting the terms.

STRIKING garment workers at the Serbin, Inc. factory in Fayetteville, Tenn., held solid ranks despite new arrests and without labor's traditional right to picket. On July 28 Chancel-

lor R. E. Lee banned picketing of all Serbin plants in the state. Still pending were contempt charges against 23 strikers for alleged violation of the 1,000 foot no-man's land injunction.

A SPONTANEOUS walkout won swift reinstatement of J.B. Williamson, a switch foreman on the Louisville & Nashville railroad in Birmingham. Williamson was fired for allegedly beating up an armed scab. Employees in all crafts immediately left their jobs and within a day Williamson was reinstated.

THE AFL International Typographical Union voted not to become part of the merged CIO-AFL organization unless infringement on the autonomous rights of the unions are eliminated from the proposed constitution. The ITU took steps in the form of approval of an amendment to its constitution by the union's convention last week.

AGREEMENT was reached in Washington, D.C., ending the 52 day transit strike with a 15c hourly wage increase for the AFL workers and a 3c fare rise for the commuters. The wage increase for the 3,000 mechanics and operators of the Capital Transit Co., will be paid in two installments: 10c now and 5c next July 1.

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has applied for an injunction against the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters charging them with an illegal secondary boycott in the combined strike and organizing drive among apple cannery workers in the Santa Rosa district of California.



Harvester Strike Highlights Wage Fight

A STRIKE of farm equipment workers, with 18 International Harvester plants employing 40,000 workers shut down, highlighted the latest developments on the 1955 wage bargaining front.

The Harvester workers were to be joined by nearly 18,000 workers of the Allis-Chalmers chain of six plants as negotiations with this major farm-equipment manufacturer became deadlocked.

The bulk of the Harvester workers jumped the gun with walkouts prior to Monday midnight's deadline. But negotiations continued after the strike took full effect with the main issue the grievance machinery, seniority and others not affecting wage directly. The company had already offered a 10-cent

raise, a layoff-pay plan and other concessions.

MEANWHILE, all indications were that the United Mine Workers may avoid a struggle with the Southern Coal Operators who, it was reported, show signs of capitulating to the agreement signed with the Northern operators providing for an immediate raise of \$1.20 a day, 80 cents more next April. The miners also gained some concessions on vacation pay and premium pay for work Saturday and Sunday.

The United Rubber Workers stepped into the wage fight by invoking a 80-day notice for wage demands and layoff-pay for 15,000 B. G. Goodrich Co. workers. This may be preliminary to similar demands on the other companies in

the field.

THE UNITED Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, representing 30,000 General Electrical Workers in 25 of the company's plants, sharply condemned the IUE-CIO's settlement with the company on the basis of a five-year freeze of contract terms and annual raises of about three percent. The pact which James B. Carey now seeks to get approved in his union's locals also abandoned, the "No. 1 demand"—layoff pay—without an explanation to the members.

The UE is still bargaining for its own demands.

The nationwide copper strike of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (IND) was completed as American Smelting and Refining the last of the "Big Four" agreed

to the 15-cent hourly pattern already set in settlement with Anaconda, Kennecott and Phelps-Dodge.

THE 139,000 Chrysler workers have authorized a strike Aug. 31 by an overwhelming vote, if by that time the company fails to come through with acceptable terms.

An American Federation of Labor survey of wage settlement for the first half of 1955 indicates raises range from seven to 12 cents an hour, considerably above last year's level. But the survey also shows that the latest months of the half year showed a substantially higher level than in the earlier months. The AFL expects that the influence of the major settlements, like those of steel, auto, mining and others will show an even higher level of raises for the second half of 1955.

Gov't, GM, Can't Break Unity Of 18,000 Canadian Workers

A three-way operation by Ontario Labor Minister Charles the government's conciliation board and General Motors is failing to make a dent in the steel-like united front of 18,000 members of the United Auto Workers seeking wage increases.

Determined on removing the conciliation board roadblock set up to frustrate their demands for a 15 cent an hour wage increase and a host of gains already won at Ford and Chrysler, Canadian UAW director George Burt has now walked out twice on the conciliation board.

Says Burt: "We have lost confidence in the conciliation board procedure. It has become nothing but a hurdle which labor must get over before it achieves equality at the bargaining table."

The same week of the walkout GM president of Canada W. A. Wecker reported there was little doubt the company's 1955 passenger car production and sales would surpass the previous record set in 1953 by at least 10 percent.

Since the start of the year GM output has totalled 113,305 units, a peak reached never before in a seven month period. It is an advance of 30.4 percent on 1954 production for the same period. Combined production of cars and trucks also reached new highs—a record 138,214 vehicles. All this spells a high profit-take and knocks the company's claim that union demands are "unrealistic" into a cocked hat.

Unlike the U. S., unions here

must go through the motions of a government board if negotiations break down. This provides a weapon for management and government to unite on in stretching out proceedings and weaken the negotiating power of the union. The technique is the subject of wide-spread condemnation by scores of affected unions in Canada. Many are calling for amendments to the legislation or an end to it.

To the company's argument that the union's proposals are "unrealistic and unworkable," union negotiators point out that almost all the union's demands have already been won by sister locals at Ford and Chrysler.

These demands include job posting and transfers; health and hospital plans; department, division and plant-wide seniority; abolition of the incentive bonus system.

Experience in the Ford and Chrysler battles show that conciliation played into the hands of management. Once the strike vote was taken and recorded at Chrysler, management began to bargain in earnest. Chrysler workers won the Ford settlement a few hours before the strike deadline.

Negotiations at GM affecting

(General Motors, UAW members in Canada, numbering 18,000 will take a strike vote due to stalling by the corporation on GAW and 100 other items in negotiations.)

plants in Toronto, Oshawa, Wind-

sor and St. Catharines have been dragging out now for over three months.

Labor Minister Daley accommodated the company by approving an extension of time limit for turning in of a board report to Sept. 2, despite an appeal for his intervention by George Burt. Under the Act the board is required to turn in its report 14 days after the appointment of a chairman. Unless both union and company or the labor minister approve an extension. Such delays are permitted on the grounds that an agreement is expected—but no such situation existed at GM.

Mr. Daley rejected the appeal saying he would not "twist and turn" every time Mr. Burt asked for something. But the minister, according to UAW spokesmen, jumps to do the bidding of the company every time management cracks the whip.

"We are not prepared at this time," said Mr. Burt, "to compromise on any of the major items in dispute." He turned "unrealistic," not the union's demands, but the practice of a company "which pays its president \$600,000 a year and so won't starve to death another \$25,000 a year in pensions."

Burt called on the company to join with him, knowing that they were both far apart, in requesting that the board turn its report in "forthwith or without delay."

Chairman Judge J. C. Anderson ruled against the request despite Burt's call to "let the parties get on with the job of arriving at a settlement."

Halt Cops Spying, Cobo, Soapy Told

DETROIT.—Governor G. Mennen Williams has been asked by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to order state police "red squads" to halt their spying on workers' picnics and mass meetings.

Likewise Mayor Albert Cobo who okays \$60,000 a year for the spies of the "Loyalty" Commission to spy on workers, received a letter from Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the MCFPB, demanding an end to the city's surveillance on workers meetings. The letter is as follows:

Dear Sir:

On Sept. 5, 1955, our organization is holding its annual Labor Day Picnic at Arcadia Park, Wick and Telegraph Roads, Dearborn Township, Mich. The picnic is open to the public and is being widely advertised. One of our objectives is to secure public support for the defense of local victims of the Walter-McCarran Law and to stimulate efforts to prevail upon Congress to repeal and replace this widely criticized law.

In the past, other affairs and picnics run by our organization have been illegally and unconstitutionally placed under surveillance by agents representing the Detroit Police Department, the Detroit City Loyalty Commission, and the Michigan State Police. On May 15, 1955, Detroit police agents secreted themselves in a rear room and illegally wiretapped the proceedings of a public banquet attended by 250 people which was sponsored at Parkside Hall, 3119 Fenkell, Detroit. They also set up a camera across the street and photographed all who attended the affair. Similarly, at

our last year's affairs we held during the year, Detroit and State police agents conducted a surveillance and harassment of those who attended.

This type of surveillance was not limited to our organization. The funeral of a leading member of the Detroit Bar was "covered" by police agents as was a banquet honoring a distinguished local jurist which was attended by over 700 people including state, county, and city officials, as well as judges

of the Federal Court.

This police activity is an invasion of privacy and violates the people's constitutional right of freedom of assembly. Police surveillance of assemblies of people have been a source of persecution since the days of the early Christians. Our Constitution was designed to forbid such activities in this country. Our picnic is no secret affair. All, including yourselves, are invited to attend and participate in the picnic activities.

Listening to Mozart, Chopin, Gets You Fingered as Subversive

DETROIT. — Because a former GI, Sanford Waxer had listened to music in someone's house, he is charged with having "Communist associations" and is denied a honorable discharge.

Entering into the picture to investigate this new form of McCarthyism thought control is none other than "Wobbling" Wilbur B. Brucker old time favorite candidate for U. S. Senate in 1936 of some Black Legionaires, now doing life for their murderous activities and union busting. Brucker made his first speech of that campaign before the Wolverine Republican Club, some of whose officers were named as Black Legion heads. They also circulated his petitions.

Brucker was recently appointed to be Secretary of the Army by President Eisenhower, following the resignation of former Secretary Stevens.

GI, Waxer, is charged with associating with Saul and Peggy Wellman, Harold and Hope Smith

and Waxer's brother in law, UAW leader Leo Shaffer, shop chairman of the GM Diesel plant here.

According to press reports the association consisted of listening to Chopin, Mozart records at the home of the Smiths who are musicians.

Waxer said that the associations were "shortlasting" except in the case of his brother-in-law, whom we assume he saw more often in the course of family get together.

The celebrated liberal lawyer, Charles Lockwood, is defending Waxer.



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AUTOTOWN ALLEY

"CHRYSLER COMEBACK." The company is being dragged up by the typewriter generals for its "1955 comeback." Sure it sweated out of its workers, \$70 million in profits, kicked up production over 100 percent, and now wants a weakened union to pile up more profits and production in 1956. That's one angle of the "comeback." Done at the expense of the bodies, sweat and life spans of the workers.

"NO STRIKE." Chrysler tells UAW negotiators that it "doesn't want a strike on production standards." I should say not, because it's afraid of the union side of the story.

AUSTRALIA. General Motors-Holdens Limited, which produces the Holden car in Australia announced a profit of 4,341,114 pounds (\$9,550,000) for the year ended May 31.

NOTICE TO UAW. GM will hold a special meeting Sept. 23 in Wilmington (the town of duPont) of its stockholders. The UAW has a handful of stocks and Nat Weinberg, UAW Research Director, generally goes and "votes."

SCAB. Douglas McKay, Eisenhower's Secretary of the Interior, walked across a picket line of the AFL Machinists Union in Salem, Ore., marching before his Chevrolet-Cadillac agency. McKay tried to get his mechanics to give up all seniority rights, drop the union shop, scrap the guaranteed 40-hour week. His demands were take it or leave it basis.

THE LAST. Murray Corporation of America is selling its Automotive Chassis Division to Dana Corporation, Toledo. This just about takes Murray Body out of the industry. Meanwhile what about the workers whose jobs are gone. No one says anything on that.

EXCELLO. Four plants of the Ex Cell O Corporation in Michigan and Ohio have voted overwhelmingly to strike to back up their negotiators. The vote in the Detroit plant, 3,800 workers, 98.3 percent for strike. Three other plants in Travers City, Mich., Lima, Ohio, and the Fostoria plant also voted overwhelmingly. A national agreement is sought for the first time.

"PUZZLING." It's a puzzle to the Detroit News that Paul Robeson, great Negro artist and fighter for peace and democracy, would not sign a non-Communist affidavit in order to get a passport to travel abroad. We always thought this was a "free country," and if a person didn't want to sign such an anti-democratic business like a non-Communist affidavit, then that was their right. Is that "puzzling" to the News? The fact that this great man of courage, Robeson defied McCarthy redbaiting and white supremacy dictates. Yes, that would be "puzzling" to the News that runs ads asking for "Caucasians only" to apply for housing. Let every voice be raised to Congressmen now back home to grant passports to all who want to travel abroad.

STATE FAIR. Imagine, one of the features at the Michigan State Fair will be giving children free rides in a replica of the F-100 airforce jet plane. The kids will be shown in a replica how to "swoosh" down on a "target." This is certainly not in the peace spirit of the Geneva conference.

RUNAWAY. Art Valenti, proxy of Lincoln Local 900, UAW, has got some new headaches. Ford-Lincoln is building a new assembly plant in Novi, Mich., to be ready in 1957. All manufacturing operations now done at Mercury division plants in Eos Angeles and Wayne, Mich., will be "consolidated" in the new plant. That means the company will use the runaway move to screen out militant unionists. Many workers now will have to go further than Wayne if they want to keep their jobs, and again the company will make the workers pay the extra transportation, like they did when the old plant moved from Livernois to Wayne. It cost the workers then \$5 a week additional for travel and they never were reimbursed. Ford's answer to how to get to Novi almost twice the distance, will probably be, "buy a Thunderbird."

STEEL. According to what we hear the beef at Great Lakes Steel mill in Ecores, Mich., is speedup. The story we get from workers about the recent protest walkouts was because the company wanted individual workers to do the work of two operators, get out 1955 production with 25 percent less forces. Lots of struggles by the rank and file against speedup in that sweatshop, Great Lakes.

HYSTERIA. Deportation hysteria is about ready to claim another target, Sam Sweet, former Educational Director, Plymouth Local 51, UAW. A Washington Court of Appeals has turned down his appeal against deportation. Protests should be sent to U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell and your local Congressman. Sweet's wife is also being persecuted by the Immigration finks. He has two children, born here.

NOW IS THE TIME. With the State Legislature and Congress in recess, now is the time to visit your Representatives. We would like to suggest some topics for chatting about.

1. Geneva, peaceful co-existence, trade with any nation that wishes our products—and that means jobs for the constituents of the Representatives.
2. Giveaways like the Michigan Public Securities Commission just handed Michigan Consolidated Gas and Michigan Bell Telephone. Ask they to work for the rescinding of these raises.
3. Repeal of anti-labor, anti-democratic laws, like the Smith Act, Trucks Act, Taft-Hartley, Hutchinson, Bonine, Communist Control Act, Walter-McCarran.

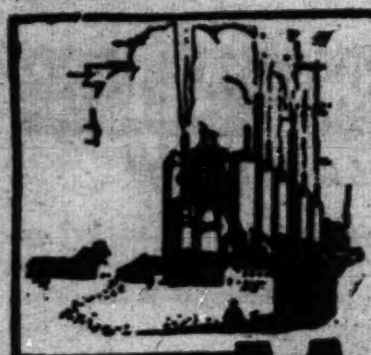
INVITE THEM TO SPEAK AT YOUR LOCAL UNION MEETING OR COMMUNITY GROUP, a politician likes nothing better when in recess.

Invite Nation's Press to See Automation

MOUND RD., Mich.—The press workers than before. It will take 4,000 workers a day through Chrysler-Plymouth's new to turn out at present 3,000 motors. V-8 engine plant and shown all In the new setup it will take 2,800 the wonders of automation and how workers.

On the piston job 38 men turn out 950 pistons an hour now. In the new plant 40 workers will turn out 1,200 an hour.

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The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1955

Giveway

Gas, Telephone Firms Give Huge Handouts

DETROIT.—The Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. which raked in \$7,156,406 in profits for 1954 has just been handed an extra bundle of \$4,400,000 for 1955 by the Michigan Public Service Commission.

Gas users will be the ones who are being milked by this outrageous give-away. The rates will be boosted and the income ensuing from that boost will make up the \$4,400,000 additional in profits for the gas company.

Meanwhile James Lee, attached to the Detroit City Hall clique as an expert on utilities to protect taxpayers from gouging comes out and says that he believes that the new rates represent a favorable disposition by the commission. Basis of his agreement seemingly was that the gas company had asked for a \$10,000,000 increase in rates but the commission gave them "only" \$4,400,000. All of the

"experts" are soft soaping the gas users by telling them its only an increase of 74 cents a month for those who consume 3,000 cubic feet of gas. Actually this comes to close to \$9 a year. Some 771,000 customers will have to pay that onto their bills each year.

This same "Michigan Giveaway Commission," makes a practice of giving away millions to the private utilities.

On July 23, the commission granted a \$2,802,000 increase in rates to the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, which had asked for a \$22,000,000 increase. Again the same soft soap was used, that "we gave them a \$2,802,000 increase when they asked for \$22,000,000."

Meanwhile the Michigan Bell Telephone Company that pleaded poverty before this "Michigan Giveaway Commission" made in profits from March, 1954 to March, 1955, the sum of \$24,350,565.

Negro Pickers Cheated Out of \$7.50 a Day by Bean Growers

PORT HURON, Mich. — The story this week that highlighted exploitation of migratory workers was about a group of Negro bean-pickers on a farm just north of here who came from Memphis, Tenn., where they had answered a call for farm workers a month ago. Earnings were to be \$8 to \$10 a day. The workers were brought in buses to the Stokely-Van camp farms at Croswell, Mich., there they learned that wages were to be \$2.50 a day not \$8 and \$10 a day like was promised.

Then as in the past they were forced to live, men and women alike in a building which contained only one large room and where both sexes had to eat and sleep and attend the demands of nature. They were found on U. S. Highway 25, heading as they said, to

Detroit, where they were going to try to get "some welfare or sleep in a police station."

The manager of the Stokely canning company in Croswell, Roscoe Reigner said in typical planter, white supremacist fashion, "we had a lot of trouble from about 50 workers who didn't want to pick."

Reigner didn't deny to newsmen that living conditions were as the Negro workers from Tennessee described them. He said the department of health through a health officer, J. Black, of Sandusky, Mich., and the Michigan State police had been out to the farms and given the accommodations an okay.

The Negro workers are Open Walker, 20; William Brannen, 17; Samuel Leroy Ives, 16; J. K. Wilson 45, and his 17 year old daughter, Ella Louise Wilson.

Wheels Set to Stop Chrysler, Aug. 31

DETROIT. — The Council of UAW stewards at Plymouth local 51, UAW-CIO has voted unanimously that all wheels will stop at midnight, Aug. 31 if the demands of the union are not met by the corporation.

A spokesman said, "we will not back down an inch from our demand that a production standard grievance has to be settled on a plant level; nor shall we back down on the position that layoffs and rehiring shall be based on seniority, not on the open shop thinking of so-called merit and ability."

"Neither shall we ever agree to destruction of our steward system where Chrysler wants to cut us down to 3 hours a day for handling grievances" the spokesman said.

At Dodge local 3, the union newspaper features a big box on page one titled "Chrysler Score Box:

"Production Biggest Sales Highest Profits (Yum-Yum) Highest Offer to its employees...000".

Chrysler cleared in profits for the first six months of 1955, over \$70 million. Production output increased over the 1954 model, 111 percent.

A UAW spokesman said that "weasel words in the economic

package that would deprive thousands of workers of even a few crumbs, is what Chrysler is offering."

An analysis of some others of Chrysler proposals by union sources are:

1. Layoffs and rehiring being done on a merit and ability basis would bring back the days of apple polishers. Thousands of old-timers now walking the streets during this layoff would never get back.

2. The steward system would be so changed by Chrysler that in three hours the company wants to allow the steward to handle beefs, he would not be allowed to bargain about anything the first hour in the morning or the first hour after lunch. This is the time auto workers know the foremen jockey around manpower to suit their book.

3. The company wants to bring in outside engineers to settle speedup beefs and if the engineers agree with the company their say so would be final. The union says they want a voice in a speed-

up beef and if it can't be settled at a plant level then its a strike-able issue.

Meanwhile the corporation with the help of the Detroit Times (Hearst), the Detroit News, the Detroit Free Press is going all out to give the idea that they are offering Chrysler workers the same as Ford and GM workers finally got.

What's missing in the overall picture of publicity is what besides trying to defeat the backward, weakening steps of Chrysler, is the union asking for.

The 40-hour call in pay, which the Dodge local seems to have championed, because 10,000 of its workers since last May got no more than three days a week, still is not being pushed.

The UAW model clause against discrimination, seems to have been relegated to the trading off categories of negotiations. This despite repeated demands from FEPC committees all over the city. Despite these weaknesses a tremendous strike vote is being rolled up against this union-hating company.

Housewives, Farm, Labor, All Urge Visits, Trade, with USSR

EAST LANSING.—An exchange of visits of housewives between the United States and the Soviet Union to promote peace and better understanding was urged here by "Mrs. America of 1955."

Allen B. Kline, former president of the American Farm Bureau speaking here also at the Centennial of Farm Mechanization Exposition at Michigan State College said he was optimistic about the international situation.

"The growing international realization of our desire for peace is a powerful deterrent to war" he said.

Kline also said that "we are using far more than we like of our time, energy and earnings in military defense."

He was the principal speaker at a 1100 person luncheon to kick off the Exposition and greet a delegation of Soviet farmers and agronomists who visited the Exposition. He welcomed the Soviet visitors. The visitors announced their desire to purchase farm machinery on display.

Mrs. Carl Deitemeyer, of Lincoln, Neb., mother of five made the suggestion of the exchange of American and Soviet housewives while being at the Exposition with her husband who is the managing

editor of the "Nebraska Farmer."

She said, such an exchange would promote better understanding and peace and the meeting of the American Agricultural Editors Association which she and her husband attended sent a message to President Eisenhower and Premier Bulganin urging development of a housewife exchange program.

(DETROIT. — Joe McCusker, UAW International Regional Director whose jurisdiction includes Ford plants, told the Michigan Worker that he was not opposed to trade opening up between the Soviet Union and the automobile industry. McCusker said that anything that would bring steady jobs and more work for the auto workers he was for).

Hey! Have You Heard?

The Labor Press Bazaar will be held Saturday, Sunday, Nov. 19-20, at Parkside Hall on Fenkell. The main speaker will be Claude Lightfoot, Smith Act target, nationally known Negro leader.

The committee wants rehabilitated clothing, so will you get it ready and call us, Woodward 4-9015, we will pick it up. Also look for items for sale you can donate to us.

Tell you more next week!

GM Suspends UAW Editor Who Exposed 'Slaughterhouse'

DETROIT.—Because an editor of a UAW local union newspaper, "The Forgerman," printed an editorial quoting workers in General Motors Spring and Bumper plant at Livonia as nicknaming the plant the "slaughterhouse," he has been suspended and was led out of the plant by plant cops recently.

The editor, Al Millstein, wrote the following editorial: "A week seldom goes by without somebody getting seriously cut. Sometimes the place looks more like an army hospital than anything else, with arms in slings and all bandaged up. Here are some examples:

Case 1. Front wing press line with iron hand unloader working at top speed. Bumper hit man on wrist and cut it to the bone, severing tendons and muscles. Man rushed to hospital. Doctors at first feared they would have to amputate hand, but after operating for

two hours they repaired the damage. Man unable to use hand for over a month.

Case 2. Front wing press line, bumpers coming down conveyor at high speed. Bumper falls from conveyor hitting man on arm, causing deep slash on arm. Muscle severed. Man unable to use left arm at present.

Case 3. Unloading automatic form polish, hanging bumpers on line. Supervisor told men to use hand pads instead of gloves. In hanging one bumper, man's hand moved down bumper next to it, slicing back of hand and severing blood vessels, muscles and tendons. After five weeks, including operation on hand, his hand is still useless in sling, with no sign he will recover. Another operation is expected.

"These are by no means the

only cases," editor Millstein writes, "but only examples. There are dozens of others, more or less severe."

The Speedup Toll

LANSING.—The Michigan Department of Labor and Industry reports the injury toll from speedup and lack of safety measures to be 7,624 workers injured in the second three months of 1955 or 16.5 percent greater than the same period a year ago.

The number of workers permanently injured during this second quarter of 1955 was 15.1 percent more than in the same period a year ago. Some 58 workers met their deaths in the second quarter of 1955 from industrial injuries, an increase of 26.0 percent over the first quarter of 1955 and 20.8 percent more than the same period a year ago.

Practically every man who handles bumpers frequently gets minor cuts.

"The company can blow hot air about security, but it doesn't mean a damn thing as long as they continue to drive men for top speed production under such unsafe conditions. Speedup is without a doubt a primary cause of accidents."

"A man can't take proper precautions when he works under the pressure of high speed with a foreman looking down his neck. Company policy would seem to be 'safety is OK as long as it doesn't interfere with high speed production,'" Millstein concluded. The day after Millstein was suspended, afternoon shift workers with their cars blocked plant entrances and kept out everyone. Only the direct pleading of top union officials and the promise Millstein's suspension

would be fought and won, finally got the workers to go back to work.

James Cleveland, financial secretary of UAW-CIO Local 262 of which the Spring and Bumper plant is a part told newsmen that the union officers and members were fighting this company interference in union affairs all the way.

Cleveland branded the firing as an attack on freedom of the press and an attempt at censorship by GM of the union's newspaper.

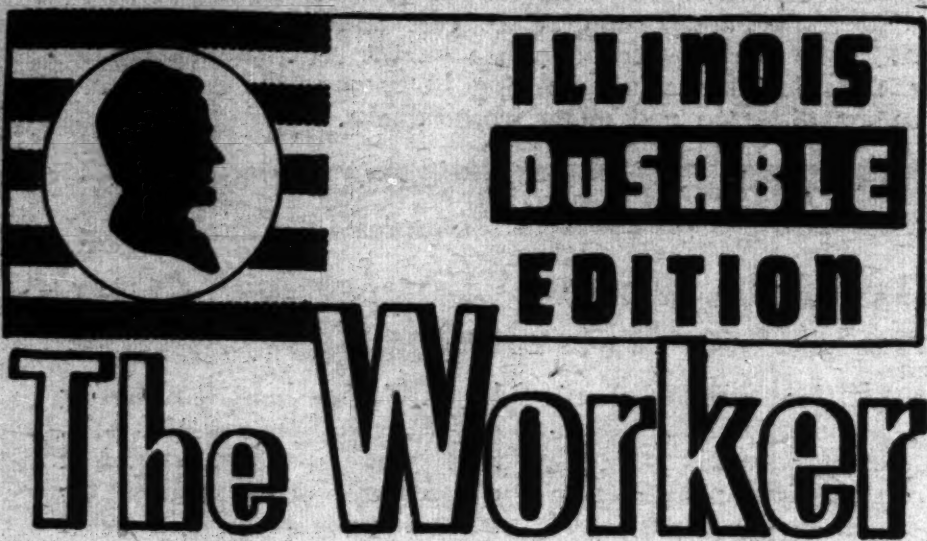
A UAW spokesman told the Michigan Worker that "this one will get the full treatment, this is a blatant attack on freedom of the press."

The Michigan CIO News captioned it, "GM seeks to silence Union Editor."

The suspension of Millstein is being sent through the grievance procedure.

An Eyewitness Account:

'The Flood Took Away Our Jobs; Where to Now?'



Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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AUGUST 28, 1955
Price 10 Cents

Get Subs Now!

A reader from California sends us a change of address for his subscription and writes: "I cannot afford to miss a single copy of your excellent publication, for it has come to be a great light to me in this provocative age of McCarthy darkness (not to mention the Smith Act Smog) that has covered our great country since 1948-49." And enclosed was also a \$1 donation.

A reader from Massachusetts who renewed his subscription writes: "It is three p.m. Sunday, July 14 and I have already devoured a few articles. My doctor tells me my heart isn't in such good shape, and I'm 81 years old but each issue of the paper does my heart good."

Which is a reminder that all Worker subscribers have until Labor Day to get a free copy of the best book of the year—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's autobiography—if they subscribe to the Daily Worker. Use the sub blank on page 11.

And to all friends, readers and supporters of The Worker may we remind you that the current circulation drive of the Daily Worker is our major source of income and our only hope to survive until other measures can be taken.

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

TORRINGTON, CONN.

FROM WATERBURY to Torrington, the bus hugs the bank of the Naugatuck River most of the way, and one of the first buses going through revealed scenes of tragic destruction — climaxed in this industrial city now virtually 100 percent unemployed.

Two more bodies had been pulled from the river the day the bus charily made its way, detouring through a cemetery where two piles of unleveled earth awaited new flood victims, over a newly repaired bridge. They brought the death toll to five, with the still churning river possibly hiding more.

But the vast property destruction here spells months of unemployment. The heart of the business section is gone, or so badly damaged and contaminated that it must be rebuilt.

The four big industries which supply jobs for most of the city's 28,000 population are so badly damaged no one will risk a guess as to when they will begin operating. Torrington will not have gas for a month, it is said. Power had just been operating a few hours and only in certain sections. It still has no water at all.

THE ENTIRE town has been mobilized on a volunteer basis to place the original 1,500 flood refugees with relatives or others on dry ground, to bring in drinking water and distribute flown-in food to set up baby clinics and rebuild one bridge. The big plants are just beginning to put crews to work cleaning out the muck. They are: American Brass Co., most badly hit; the Torrington Co.'s three plants, making needles, bearings and bicycle parts, and Torrington Mfg. Co. making fans.

Other big employers are Union Hardware Co., Warrenton Woolen Mill, one-fourth mile from the Newfield road dam, so



Typical of the wreckage caused by the rivers of the Connecticut valleys is this bridge torn from its moorings.

that when it broke its entire stock of material was soaked, and Turner & Seymour, which hoped to open next Wednesday.

Five days after the hurricane-rain flood struck, Torrington remained almost cut off from the

world except by helicopter. The town is in a cup in Brass Valley, hills on all sides. To enter it, north, south, east or west, it is necessary to cross a bridge. But all bridges were down. The one we crossed so gingerly had taken three days to repair.

"How did you get here?" workers at the YMCA building, now Red Cross and welfare headquarters, asked, unaware buses were venturing into Torrington.

THE DRY figures supplied by E. V. Bighanotti, disaster representative from Eastern area headquarters, Red Cross, Washington, told only part of the story of destruction. He said they resulted from a not yet completed survey. Only 13 homes were completely destroyed, he thought, eight of them, including two-story floating down the river to be utterly wrecked. But in the "major damage" classification were 660; with 330 showing minor damage.

Plants, theaters and stores carefully classed as in the "major damage" column were 220.

He explained then that maybe his estimates were modest. Then he told the Daily Worker reporter: "It's too bad you didn't get here earlier. We're sort of getting back to normal now. We had things organized just like a military campaign."

He hastily explained he was not making any comparison to a situation resulting from the dropping of a bomb, when it was suggested in that case he wouldn't have any section of the population to help provide relief.

"I wish you could write this," he said. "That in this disaster, Torrington proved that the biggest resource the American nation has is its people, and their ability to work shoulder-to-shoulder, no matter what may

A New Crime: Children Singing

By JOSEPH NORTH

"WE ARE all to blame," the governor piously told a State Commission on Youth and Delinquency holding hearings in New York City



this week. "But that is part of the past," he added, "We must think of the future."

It is good to know that Mr. Harriman, our Governor, is thinking, yet with all due respect to his high office, this column submits that his cogitations are suspect and require the most intense scrutiny.

For the very day he made the above observation another hearing opened that he demanded be held, the "inquiry" into the camps where the children of working-people, Jewish primarily, go, which include the young of many other elements of the state's population, especially the Negro. A profound relation exists between the two hearings that opened virtually the same hour, and if the Governor does not see it, others do.

IN THIS SUPERCHARGED summer of hurricanes, dreadful floods, and un-American tempests in legislative halls, the directors of Camp Kinderland

(which means Children's Land) were subpoenaed to appear before inquisitors.

Little men with big ambitions directed the questions, and behold, we are told in terms of



horror, that the youngsters learned to sing songs. Song is taboo, according to the inquirers who must somewhere, have heard the old bard's adage that he cared not who wrote the laws of a nation so long as he could write the songs.

I have not yet heard a lyric composed by State Senator Edward P. Larkin who heads the inquiry but I prefer the composer who wrote a well known song which includes the line "Sweet land of Liberty, of thee I sing." Or I would prefer Roger's de Lisle's "Marsellaise" to any refrain that Governor Harriman may be working on at his piano and I say so without fear, sight unseen.

FIRST OF ALL, any man can suspect the motives of legislators who profess concern for the welfare of our young, when they haul the directors of the camp before enquiry during the time the camp is in session. Oh, ye hypocrites, who speak in the holy name of childhood! You begin this hearing during a time of natural calamity, when the rampaging floods have taken the lives of many children and their parents. The same edition of newspapers that played up the inquiry ran notices that two new hurricane areas were building up. Naturally all in the camps are apprehensive. The legislators could at the very minimal least have delayed the hearings until

(Continued on Page 13)

(Continued on Page 12)

A Labor Columnist Exposes Meany Advisor:

Informer for Spy Chief Sets AFL Policies

By GEORGE MORRIS

JAY LOVESTONE, for 25 years a renegade from Communism and today the architect of the AFL bureaucracy's policy on international affairs, is a boss over a network of international intelligence operatives and is a key informer for Allen Dulles' Central Intelligence Agency, writes a prominent labor columnist.

This description of the "mystery man" in the AFL's apparatus, secretary of its "Free Trade Union Committee" and drafter of George Meany's foreign policy "line" is given in Edwin A. Lahey's column of the Aug. 20 Chicago Daily News. Lahey, columnist on labor affairs for the Knight chain of papers, is one of the few writers regarded as "friendly" among labor leaders. He was a close personal friend of the late Philip Murray and was a pallbearer at his funeral.

His column on "Lovestone, AFL mystery man" is, in fact, designed as a "friendly" piece to show how this man, once a leader in the Communist Party is "expiating" for his "sins" by serving as a "powerful influence in the AFL" against Communism. He writes:

"Lovestone's office in New York is a 'drop joint' for a well-known system of intelligence agents who keep Lovestone up to date on affairs behind the Iron Curtain both in Europe and in Asia.

"Lovestone insists rather sheepishly that there is no formal connection between himself and the Central Intelligence Agency, nor between him and the Department of State.

"But it can be stated without equivocation that the CIA, headed by Allen Dulles, the brother of the Secretary of State, has in recent years obtained much of its primary information about international Communism from Lovestone."

LAHEY'S column presumably aims to show the inside influences within the AFL's bureaucracy that determine its foreign policy. He pictures the professional anti-Sovieteer who is also on David Dubinsky's pay roll as secretary of the garment union's international affairs committee, as the "real mystery man" on "cloak and dagger" matters and who has most of his life been "preoccupied with the arts of intrigue, espionage and subversion." He also describes Lovestone as in effect turning the two labor committees he heads into spy agencies for the CIA. He says Lovestone is a "magnet" for people behind the "Iron Curtain" who have "soured."

"Lovestone's trade with these people is necessarily secret, but it is a rich source of intelligence for our own CIA."

Lahey's disclosures are not news to readers of this paper. Many times we have noted in these columns that Lovestone is in the very center of a tiny clique of professional Soviet-haters who spend their lives in plotting anti-Soviet war provocations. They have no popular base. They are actually hired hands of the Meany's. They are not elected to their positions, hence are not responsible to anyone but their paymasters. They are not subject to pressure or sentiment. The workers don't even know who they are. But they have a decisive influence on the AFL's position on international affairs. The CIO leaders, unfortunately, are in large measure submitting to these "experts"—in the name of "unity" of course.

CHARACTERISTIC of the combination, is the photo in the AFL's Federationist of July showing Meany seated as delegate at the Vienna congress of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions with "mystery man" Lovestone, his hired adviser, at his side.

Lahey's description of the Lovestone role only confirms from a source friendly to the bureaucracy itself what we have often pointed out. It also confirms once more



George Meany (with earphones) is shown seated at the recent Vienna congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions with his advisor on international affairs, Jay Lovestone, at his side.

that the AFL's international affairs for which hundreds of thousands of dollars are appropriated under Lovestone's care, is essentially "Project X"—spy service—and has nothing in common with sound and realistic examination of world affairs and how they affect the interests of the workers.

The Lovestone role, so well described by Lahey, explains the amazing senselessness and McCarthy-like nature of the AFL's foreign policy statements, especially as expounded by Meany. It explains why the AFL leaders are today going against the stream in behalf of their reactionary and pro-war position. Even President Eisenhower expressed a position for peaceful coexistence.

Even conservative forces in American life have applauded the outcome at Geneva. The turn of sentiment among the people—be they workers, farmers or people in high circles—is best illustrated by the reception accorded the Soviet farm delegation, and the equally warm welcome the Americans met in the USSR. But while hardly anyone considers it "smart" to oppose such exchange of delegations, Meany and the AFL's executive council, in a public reply to a letter of this writer proposing an exchange of labor delegations, issued a statement of rejection.

The AFL council also issued a lengthy statement, implemented by Meany's statements, estimating Geneva as a "zero-zero" and regretting even an effort to nego-

tiate for a peaceful solution of problems.

THERE isn't a labor leader in the country who would today consider it the "popular thing" to stand up and spout Meany's line or object to an exchange of delegations. The AFL's electrical union's journal and numerous other organs of equally conservative AFL-line papers, have applauded Geneva and the idea of exchange of delegations. Meany is not speaking for the AFL but is trying to blackmail AFL affiliates into his line through an AFL Council decision.

This strange situation that is so puzzling to people not familiar with the "insides" of the American labor movement, is largely due to the fact that persons who haven't the remotest responsibility to the trade unionists of America—triguers like Lovestone, the group around the New Leader, mainly subsidized from Dubinsky's treasury, fugitives from Socialist justice, like Raphael Abramovich the old counterrevolutionary who is also subsidized by Dubinsky's forces, these and CIA operatives, have a stranglehold on AFL foreign affairs.

There is no real examination of foreign affairs. That is why the AFL is today practically alone in the trade union world on the position it is following. Even the CIO greeted the results at Geneva (although not too warmly) and its leaders find it more practical to be silent on exchange of delegations than to frontally attack the

idea as the AFL leaders are doing. The CIO leaders are yielding at least a little to the great change that is sweeping the world toward an era of peace and closer

contacts between the peoples of the east and west. The 17 old men on the AFL council are letting Lovestone take care of their world affairs.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Helstein Faces "Contempt" Rap.
- No Dixie Discrimination Clause

RALPH HELSTEIN, President of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers said that he and two associates would return to Louisiana to accept service of contempt of court citations issued by a New Orleans judge. The citations grew out of the 4-month strike of 1,500 UPWA members at the Godchaux and Colonial sugar refineries at Reserve and Gramercy, La. The three union leaders face possible maximum sentences of a year in jail and \$1,000 fine each.

A CONTRACT including a non-discrimination clause was concluded in Virginia between the AFL Tobacco Workers Intl. Union and the Black Leaf Co. It is believed to be the first contract in the south with a non-discrimination clause. A 12½c hourly wage increase and fringe benefits were also won.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S contract offer was branded "inadequate" and unanimously rejected by the GE conference Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. The Board represents 30,000 UE workers in 25 GE plants and instructed the union's negotiating committee to continue talks with the company. UE charged the company was bringing on depression with its offer of 5c to 10c less an hour than other major settlements. The CIO-IUE has accepted the company terms but UE has appealed to IUE workers to join in rejecting the terms.

STRIKING garment workers at the Serbin, Inc. factory in Fayetteville, Tenn., held solid ranks despite new arrests and without labor's traditional right to picket. On July 28 Chancel-

lor R. E. Lee banned picketing of all Serbin plants in the state. Still pending were contempt charges against 23 strikers for alleged violation of the 1,000 foot no-man's land injunction.

A SPONTANEOUS walkout won swift reinstatement of J.B. Williamson, a switch foreman on the Louisville & Nashville railroad in Birmingham. Williamson was fired for allegedly beating up an armed scab. Employees in all crafts immediately left their jobs and within a day Williamson was reinstated.

THE AFL International Typographical Union voted not to become part of the merged CIO-AFL organization unless infringement on the autonomous rights of the unions are eliminated from the proposed constitution. The ITU took steps in the form of approval of an amendment to its constitution by the union's convention last week.

AGREEMENT was reached in Washington, D.C., ending the 52 day transit strike with a 15c hourly wage increase for the AFL workers and a 3c fare rise for the commuters. The wage increase for the 3,000 mechanics and operators of the Capital Transit Co., will be paid in two installments: 10c now and 5c next July 1.

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has applied for an injunction against the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters charging them with an illegal secondary boycott in the combined strike and organizing drive among apple cannery workers in the Santa Rosa district of California.



Harvester Strike Highlights Wage Fight

A STRIKE of farm equipment workers, with 18 International Harvester plants employing 40,000 workers shut down, highlighted the latest developments on the 1955 wage bargaining front.

The Harvester workers were to be joined by nearly 18,000 workers of the Allis-Chalmers chain of six plants as negotiations with this major farm-equipment manufacturer became deadlocked.

The bulk of the Harvester workers jumped the gun with walkouts prior to Monday midnight's deadline. But negotiations continued after the strike took full effect with the main issue the grievance machinery, seniority and others not affecting wage directly. The company had already offered a 10-cent

raise, a layoff-pay plan and other concessions.

MEANWHILE, all indications were that the United Mine Workers may avoid a struggle with the Southern Coal Operators who, it was reported, show signs of capitulating to the agreement signed with the Northern operators providing for an immediate raise of \$1.20 a day, 80 cents more next April. The miners also gained some concessions on vacation pay and premium pay for work Saturday and Sunday.

The United Rubber Workers stepped into the wage fight by invoking a 60-day notice for wage demands and layoff-pay for 15,000 B. C. Goodrich Co. workers. This may be preliminary to similar demands on the other companies in

the field.

THE UNITED Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, representing 30,000 General Electrical Workers in 25 of the company's plants, sharply condemned the IUE-CIO's settlement with the company on the basis of a five-year freeze of contract terms and annual raises of about three percent. The pact which James B. Carey now seeks to get approved in his union's locals also abandoned the "No. 1 demand"—layoff pay—without an explanation to the members.

The UE is still bargaining for its own demands.

The nationwide copper strike of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (IND) was completed as American Smelting and Refining, the last of the "Big Four" agreed

to the 15-cent hourly pattern already set in settlement with Anaconda, Kennecott and Phelps-Dodge.

THE 139,000 Chrysler workers have authorized a strike Aug. 31 by an overwhelming vote, if by that time the company fails to come through with acceptable terms.

An American Federation of Labor survey of wage settlement for the first half of 1955 indicates raises range from seven to 12 cents an hour, considerably above last year's level. But the survey also shows that the later months of the half year showed a substantially higher level than in the earlier months. The AFL expects that the influence of the major settlements, like those of steel, auto, mining and others will show an even higher level of raises for the second half of 1955.

Danville AFL, CIO Union to Hold Joint Labor Day Affair

DANVILLE, ILL.—A joint AFL-CIO Labor Day celebration here will mark a new advance in labor unity in this industrial community.

For the first time, both the AFL and CIO unions will sponsor a parade and evening entertainment program featuring speakers from both labor federations.

Arranging the affair are Walter J. Steube, chairman of the AFL Central Labor Council, and Victor Krage, president of the CIO United Auto Workers Local 579 at the General Motors Central Foundry here.

The joint Labor Day affair is a further development in the unity which has been developing here since last spring. At that time, the AFL and CIO unions got together

in the local elections in Danville and surrounding towns and scored a number of victories. Labor and labor-backed candidates were elected to a number of posts.

Since since, the political action organizations of both the AFL and CIO have joined together in what is called the Danville AFL-CIO Labor's League for Political Education.

Labor unity here was put to a severe test this summer in the strike of the AFL United Auto Workers at the General Electric plant here. In the face of court injunction and strikebreaking by state police, the strike was lost.

For many unionists here, this experience was a further lesson in the need for stronger solidarity for the entire labor movement here and

throughout the country.

The joint Labor Day celebration on Monday, Sept. 5, is expected to be a gala affair, attracting many towns people and farmers.

Plan Smith Act Protest For Constitution Day

CHICAGO.—A high point in the current campaign to win the Claude Lightfoot appeal will develop toward the Sept. 17 Constitution Day observance, it was

announced here this week.

The historic date will be marked by a series of activities pointing up the three-fold test of constitutional liberties involved in the Lightfoot case, in the McCarran Act appeal before the Supreme Court and in the state sedition law issue involving Steve Nelson in Pennsylvania.

"A number of significant events this Constitution Day," said Leon Katzen, secretary of the Lightfoot Defense Committee, "will make it possible to raise the struggle for the Bill of Rights to a new peak."

HE cited the fact that the Sept. 17 observance this year is being led by the recently-formed U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, made up of Senators Thomas Hennings of Missouri, Joseph C. O'Mahoney of

Wyoming and William Langer of North Dakota.

The committee has arranged for a special commemoration on "the meaning of the Bill of Rights in the life and problems of today." This committee has been set up to probe violations of the Bill of Rights, beginning with the free speech provision of the First Amendment.

The Lightfoot Defense Committee urged that organizations here plan their own observance of Constitution Day, emphasizing the threat to the basic liberties of the U. S.

The committee will issue its own material and hold commemorative meetings dealing with the constitutional issues involved in the Lightfoot conviction under the so-called membership clause of the Smith Act.

THE Lightfoot case comes up before the U. S. Court of Appeals in October. Along with that of the defense, there are expected to be a number of supporting statements arguing the constitutional questions in the case. The American Civil Liberties announced last February, after Lightfoot was convicted, that they would enter the appeal with their own brief as so-called friends of the court. Other amicus briefs may also be prepared by civic and legal groups. The Lightfoot Defense Committee announced that such a brief would also be presented, signed by a number of leading citizens.

Claude Lightfoot and the North Carolina Communist leader who has also been convicted on the same charge, Junius Scales, have begun a nationwide speaking tour.

Bare Criminal Past Of FBI Informer

CHICAGO.—A "trial by stool-pigeon" blew up in the government's face here this week as U. S. prosecutors confessed error in the trial of Norman I. Kretzke, convicted for the possession of stolen art works.

The main witness against Kretzke was an FBI informer, Jean LaFitte, whom the government tried to shield from cross-examination concerning his past as a convict and a narcotics addict.

It was disclosed this week that LaFitte was recruited as a government stoolpigeon in 1951 after he was ordered deported on the basis of his criminal record.

The Lightfoot Defense Committee here this week pointed out that similar stoolpigeon witnesses have been used by the government in the Smith Act cases.

Said committee secretary Leon Katzen: "Regardless of the merits of this case, here we have confirmation again of how the government uses the dregs of society in order to obtain convictions."

Steel Union Sets Pattern for 52-Week Jobless Benefits

CHICAGO. — Workers here, and particularly steelworkers, took a good look this week at the new 52-week supplementary jobless pay clause in the contract won by the CIO United Steelworkers at American Can and Continental Can.

This agreement was seen as further setting the stage for next June's contract struggle in the steel industry.

On the one hand, United Steelworkers President David J. MacDonald held up the 52-week benefits as a "model" for the steel industry, telling newsmen:

"If I may be so bold for a moment to brag, nothing like this has been achieved before in American industry negotiations."

THE reaction of the basic steel management was reflected last week in the magazine, Iron Age, which declared:

"As things look this week, there is trouble brewing for steel next June. So much does it look that way that there may be an industry strike or strikes against companies that will not sign an agreement on SUB (supplementary unemployment benefits.) As it stands now, no steel company would agree to a counterpart of

the Ford or can company plans." While the extension of the pattern to 52-weeks was viewed by workers here as an advance over the auto pattern, some expressed the view that it will be even more important to expand the money benefits for laid-off workers.

There is also some examination

being made of possible "gimmicks" in the can agreement. Reportedly, the plan would become inoperative during a recession or depression. If the fund falls below stated levels, benefit payments are reduced. And if the fund falls to 10 percent of its total figure, payments, are halted.

Tell Facts on Trust Fund For Rosenberg Children

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Sobell Committee, 20 W. Jackson, this week issued a statement which showed how a U. S. congressional committee and newspaper accounts of a Washington hearing had falsified the facts concerning the money raised in the Rosenberg case.

The press reports failed to mention that a large trust fund has been set up for the two children of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg with money separate from that used in the campaign to keep the government from putting the parents to

death in what has been called "the most monstrous frameup in American history."

Several Chicagoans who were active in the Rosenberg case, including Mrs. Jo Granat and Ruth Belmont, were subpoenaed in the recent Washington hearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by Rep. Frances E. Walter of Pennsylvania. The novelist, Nelson Algren, has been subpoenaed to appear if the committee goes through with its plan to hold another hearing in October.

THE Chicago Sobell Committee stated that the attack upon the Rosenberg-Sobell Committees by Rep. Walter and the House Committee is "aimed to prejudice new legal moves in behalf of Morton Sobell."

Morton Sobell was tried in 1951 with the Rosenbergs on the charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. Sobell still maintains his innocence, as did the Rosenbergs until their execution. Said the Sobell Committee:

"The House Committee on Un-American Activities chose to question the dispensation of funds used in the campaign to save the Rosenbergs from death when large sums of money are needed to pursue the legal steps necessary to a new trial for Morton Sobell. This accusation was made despite the fact that the audit of all funds was published when the National Justice to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was dissolved, and the U. S. Treasury Department had examined the books thoroughly."

REP. Walter, in asserting that the Rosenberg children had been neglected, refused to accept the fact that a large trust fund, properly administered, has been set up separate and apart from all other funds, and that this trust fund is in operation today. The audited account of the National Committee

to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case states:

"Most funds for the Rosenberg children went directly to Mr. Bloch rather than through our committee . . . income from the 'Death House Letters' is kept in a separate fund and is not shown here. Income received by the Committee for the Children's Fund is likewise kept in a separate trust account and is not included in this report."

The National Sobell Committee has for the last two years requested an investigation into the conduct of the U. S. Attorney General's office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The committee has presented evidence to the Senate Judiciary Committee amply substantiating cause for such an investigation. The Sobell Committee further stated that it will welcome any investigation that will bring this evidence into the open.

THE Sobell Committee stated this week: "There is growing doubt in the minds of more and more people as to the integrity of the government witnesses who testified in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. Harry Gold, whose testimony helped to convict the Rosenbergs and Sobell was recently discredited by a federal jury in Dayton, Ohio as a reliable witness. There is, furthermore, greater realization of the hysteria of the atmosphere in which the trial was conducted and a consciousness of the fact that the Supreme Court never reviewed the case."

Substantiation of these factors, plus new documented evidence appear in two recently-published books, "The Atom Spy Hoax" and "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." Both of these books are having wide circulation. In the judgment of the Chicago Sobell Committee, "Rep. Walter's unwarranted attack is an attempt to intimidate the committee from continued disclosures of evidence that may lead to a new trial for Morton Sobell."

CHICAGO GROUPS HELP TO 'BREAK ICE' FOR COLD WAR

(Continued from Page 16)

subject with Yuri Guk of the Russian Embassy who was in Chicago accompanying the Soviet farm delegation.

Donovan expressed confidence that U. S. State Department restrictions on travel could be eased. He suggested that the Soviets "make the first move" by inviting 100 American travel agents to the USSR to inspect their tourist facilities.

"Show us what you've got to offer the tourist," Donovan told Guk. "If you have what they want, we'll sell them on visiting Russia."

THE visit of the Soviet delegation here focussed attention on a number of Chicagoans who have recently been in the Soviet Union as part of various types of missions. Joseph Polowsky, who led a group of U. S. war veterans to a reunion in Moscow last spring, was among those who greeted the visitors at the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations Affairs.

He extended his own welcome to the Soviet farm delegation, pointing out that one of the best ways to improve international relations is by means of "people

meeting people" across the barriers of misunderstanding and tension.

Another prominent Chicagoan who spent some time with the Soviet delegation was William Wood Prince, president of Chicago's Union Stockyards and Transit Co. Prince was in the USSR last February on what he called a "trade reconnaissance trip."

He returned with plans to help bring about "a normal trade relationship" between this country and the Soviet Union in packing plant products but also in other goods.

Prince began trying to persuade the government to ease commercial restrictions between the two countries. However, these barriers still prevent the opening of trade.

A number of Chicago businessmen have indicated they are ready and anxious to do business with the Soviet Union. Among them was the president of the International Harvester Company, John C. McCaffrey.

However, U. S. government restrictions appeared to be the only thing standing in the way of the Soviet farm delegation placed orders here with the Harvester company and other farm implement manufacturers.

Turning Point At Trumbull

An Editorial

THE TRUMBULL PARK situation is rapidly becoming the focal point for Chicago's labor, liberal and progressive forces.

After two bitter years, there are signs at last of movement, of the kind that can halt the shameful mob violence and the conditions which require virtual martial law at a government housing project.

Chicagoans are at last ready to put an end to this outrage in our midst which threatens not only 29 Negro families but the peace of the entire city. There is a growing understanding that the situation at Trumbull can no longer remain the means for the big realtors to undermine all low-cost housing and to raise rents for all, Negro and white. Trumbull can no longer remain the weapon for union-busting employers who profit from the disunity of Negro and white. Trumbull can not remain the burning Klan cross from which racists can ignite violence in other communities throughout this city and nation!

The authorities, federal and state and city are being pressed to act. Mayor Daley has now been given the "more time" he requested in June from delegations which demanded that he begin to move.

The NAACP is taking a more aggressive stand on Trumbull, moving among a broad range of civic, church, liberal and labor organizations.

Labor Can Take the Lead

THERE is also every basis for movement by organized labor, and particularly such unions as the Steelworkers, which can be decisive in the Trumbull situation.

Just a few weeks ago, the United Steelworkers held a sub-district conference on civil rights in East Chicago. Here a policy and a program was laid out which, when implemented, could mark the turning point at Trumbull.

District Director Joseph Germano made it clear that this anti-racist policy was the property of "every member of our union."

"We must not only practice brotherhood in our union and in our plants," he said, "but have a duty to extend this program in the community."

This is an important bid for all unionists to act from the man who is not only the head of the Steelworkers in this district but also president of the State CIO.

A Moral and Economic Issue

AS FOR the State AFL, they are soon to meet in convention again. Their policy was stated in the resolution adopted at the state convention in Peoria a year ago which denounced the fact that "the flaunting of the law by organized bands of bigots has produced near riots at the Trumbull Park Housing Project," adding that "the denial of the right to any American to live decently and with equality not only is a moral issue but an economic one."

The State AFL made the demand that the authorities "vigorously prosecute all offenders who by threat and force seek to deny the legal and democratic rights of their fellow Americans."

In a statement this week, the Illinois-Indiana District Board of the Communist Party also made a sober evaluation of the Trumbull situation. It called up its membership to join in the struggle to compel the authorities to end mob rule. It also declared:

"Trumbull Homes must become a great mass issue in our city and every leading figure and every group must be publicly committed to a position on this question. A broad united front, including labor, the churches, the political parties, newspapers, the educators, business and community organizations, must and can be built."

Act Through Organizations

IN A SERIES of articles, the Illinois Edition of The Worker has dealt in detail with the grim facts about Trumbull and what needs to be done in the coming weeks in order to win a victory over racist mob violence. We ask our readers to act, especially through your unions, community and civic organizations.

One major point for action centers around the new Community Welfare Committee, headed by attorney Augustine Bowes, which was appointed by Mayor Daley to develop an immediate city plan for dealing with mob rule. That committee must hear from the people at once! And many groups have already raised the demand that the committee hold open hearings that will get to the root of the Trumbull situation.

There is a more hopeful outlook for dealing a sharp blow to mob violence, especially in this period which is marked by many gains for the people on broad range of fronts.

Regardless of the recent advances against the war threat abroad and against the danger of McCarthyite fascism at home, there is still no peace in Chicago—and there won't be until the Trumbull outrage is ended!

Striking Southern Dressmakers, Sugar Workers Ask Help Here

CHICAGO.—Southern workers, fighting for union wages and working conditions, are appealing to Chicago workers to show support and solidarity.

Leaflets being distributed this week in the Loop and in the neighborhood shopping centers appealed for the boycotting of struck goods.

The International Ladies Garment Workers asked aid for their strike in Fayetteville, Tenn., which manufactures dresses bearing the label, "Serbin of Miami."

The women of Fayetteville ILGWU Local 408 distributed leaflets on State Street, telling the story of their hard-fought 100-day old strike in which the employer has hired armed strikebreakers and has tried to intimidate the workers with mass arrests.

Meanwhile, the CIO United Packinghouse Workers appealed to housewives not to buy the products of the struck sugar plants in Louisiana. The appeal was made to boycott the Godchaux, Colonial and Red Ball brands of sugar. The 1,500 sugar strikers have been fighting for five months under conditions of extreme terrorism.

Packing Workers Fight Wilson & Co. Runaway

CHICAGO.—The planned Wilson & Company move-out from Chicago is "just another case of a runaway shop," and union leaders here have decided to fight it as hard as they can.

Some 3,000 workers will be thrown out of their jobs if the company goes through with plans to shut down all meat-packing operations in Chicago by the end of this year.

The CIO United Packinghouse Workers here have planned and opened action on a campaign to put all possible pressure on the company to cancel the move. Said District Director Charles Hayes:

"We charge the company with seeking super-profits at the expense of workers who now face unemployment, and many of them have worked for Wilson so long they are now considered 'too old' to apply for jobs elsewhere."

UPWA leaders declared that more important than the reasons given by the company for the planned move-out were the following:

1. Work is to be portioned out to other plants, particularly the large Oklahoma City, Okla., plant, which is non-union.

2. The shutdown of the Chicago operation is part of a plan to develop a speedup program throughout the Wilson chain. The company president, James D. Cooney, admitted here to newsmen that the company expects to get full production by hiring only 1,500 more workers



in other plants after it has dismissed 3,000 people in Chicago.

The Wilson working force here in Chicago is made up 70 percent of Negro workers, the UPWA leaders declared. For Negro workers will have jobs in the by-product operations and offices which will be retained by Wilson & Company in Chicago, it was predicted.

THE MOVE-OUT will have "tragic consequences," declared Hayes, especially for the older workers, the women workers, the Negro and Spanish-speaking workers. Ralph Helstein, UPWA president, said he doubted

whether other packing companies will readily absorb the laid-off Wilson workers.

Hayes indicated that a campaign of pressure would be conducted "to prevent Wilson from delivering a shocking blow to the entire economy of this city, which will effect not only the workers but also the merchants as well."

The UPWA leader invited all groups to join with the union in trying to get Mayor Daley and other political leaders to intercede with Wilson & Company. He said delegations would also see Rep. William L. Dawson (D. First Dist.), John C. Kluczynski (D. Fifth Dist.) and James C. Murray (D. Third Dist.), the representatives from the areas where most Wilson workers live. The union will also see South Side businessmen and other groups of merchants affected by the mass layoffs.



ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1955

Chicago Groups Help to 'Break Ice' of Cold War

CHICAGO.—From the frigid depths of the cold war, many Chicagoans have now come forward as advocates of East-West interchange and the further easing of international tensions.

What "broke the ice" here was the recent visit to Chicago of the Soviet farm delegation as part of the developments following the Geneva Big Four conference. Since then, new possibilities have arisen here for both trade and travel between this country and the Soviet Union.

The sending of various types of delegations from here to the USSR and the Eastern European countries and the welcoming of similar groups in the U. S. has been approved by such groups as the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

"THIS interchange of people back and forth between our two countries seems to be part of a hopeful 'new look' which we can only applaud most heartily," declared Melvin Brorby, president of the organization.

It was the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations which helped to stage one of the most significant affairs during the visit of the Soviet farm delegation here. This was a large buffet reception and press conference to which a number of leading Chicagoans were invited.

The tour of the Soviet group in Chicago was handled by the Institute of International Education, an organization dedicated to worldwide interchange. Over the years, this group has worked mainly in the field of student exchange programs. However, their role in handling

the farm delegation here opened up possibilities for broadening the program in other fields.

SUSAN SPENCER, who personally accompanied the Soviet farm delegates during their four days in Chicago, concluded that such visits "certainly do some good. Miss Spencer is the secretary to Louise Wright, director in Chicago of the Institute of International Education.

"Such interchange is important," said Miss Spencer, "if only because we find in meeting together with other people that all of us are very much alike with much the same hopes and desires."

To many Chicagoans, one significant feature of the new easing of tensions and restrictions lies in the possibilities for sports,

trade union, cultural groups to travel between the U. S. and USSR.

MANY groups here have hoped that Chicago may become host to the Soviet ballet groups, musicians, choral and theatre groups. Claudia Cassidy, drama and music critic of the Chicago Tribune, has begun once again suggesting in her column the appearance here of the noted Soviet violinist, David Oistrakh.

Travel agents here have also become interested in the possibility of arranging tours of Chicagoans to the Soviet Union. Thomas J. Donovan, president of the American Society of Travel Agents and head of Chicago tour agency, discussed this

(Continued on Page 15)

NOTHING SOLID SUPPORTING 'BOOM,' ECONOMIST WARNS

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — From a leading University of Illinois economist, V. Lewis Bassie, this week came a sobering warning that the current economic "boom" rests on nothing more solid than hot air.

Bassie, director of the university's Bureau of Economic and Business Research, said that unwarranted "optimism" is one of the factors inflating the present economic situation.

"The upward spiral of booming business, high earnings, high stock prices, easy spending and unrestrained optimism is building on itself, round by round," he declared.

"None of these elements can sustain itself very long without the others. The structure is ready to fall apart like a house of cards when any portion fails to hold up."

Bassie declared that the stock market is being upheld "by many professional investors and speculators who expect to get out before a break." He added that restrictions which have been adopted on wild stock speculation are "no real protection against a future collapse of the price structure."

"The stock market is supporting the boom," said Bassie, "and the boom is supporting the market."

An Eyewitness Account:

'The Flood Took Away Our Jobs; Where to Now?'

The Worker

National Edition

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Get Subs Now!

A reader from California sends us a change of address for his subscription and writes: "I cannot afford to miss a single copy of your excellent publication, for it has come to be a great light to me in this provocative age of McCarthy darkness (not to mention the Smith Act Smog) that has covered our great country since 1948-49." And enclosed was also a \$1 donation.

A reader from Massachusetts who renewed his subscription writes: "It is three p.m. Sunday, July 14 and I have already devoured a few articles. My doctor tells me my heart isn't in such good shape, and I'm 81 years old but each issue of the paper does my heart good."

Which is a reminder that all Worker subscribers have until Labor Day to get a free copy of the best book of the year—Elizabeth Curley Flynn's autobiography—if they subscribe to the Daily Worker. Use the sub blank on page 11.

And to all friends, readers and supporters of The Worker may we remind you that the current circulation drive of the Daily Worker is our major source of income and our only hope to survive until other measures can be taken.

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

TORRINGTON, CONN.

FROM WATERBURY to Torrington, the bus hugs the bank of the Naugatuck River most of the way, and one of the first buses going through revealed scenes of tragic destruction — climaxed in this industrial city now virtually 100 percent unemployed.

Two more bodies had been pulled from the river the day the bus charily made its way, detouring through a cemetery where two piles of unlevelled earth awaited new flood victims, over a newly repaired bridge. They brought the death toll to five, with the still churning river possibly hiding more.

But the vast property destruction here spells months of unemployment. The heart of the business section is gone, or so badly damaged and contaminated that it must be rebuilt.

The four big industries which supply jobs for most of the city's 28,000 population are so badly damaged no one will risk a guess as to when they will begin operating. Torrington will not have gas for a month, it is said. Power had just been operating a few hours—and only in certain sections. It still has no water at all.

★
THE ENTIRE town has been mobilized on a volunteer basis to place the original 1,500 flood refugees with relatives or others on dry ground, to bring in drinking water and distribute flown-in food to set up baby clinics and rebuild one bridge. The big plants are just beginning to put crews to work cleaning out the muck. They are: American Brass Co., most badly hit; the Torrington Co.'s three plants, making needles, bearings and bicycle parts, and Torrington Mfg. Co. making fans.

Other big employers are Union Hardware Co., Warrenton Woolen Mill, one-fourth mile from the Newfield road dam, so



Typical of the wreckage caused by the rivers of the Connecticut valleys is this bridge torn from its moorings.

that when it broke its entire stock of material was soaked, and Turner & Seymour, which hoped to open next Wednesday.

Five days after the hurricane-rain flood struck, Torrington remained almost cut off from the

world except by helicopter. The town is in a cup in Brass Valley, hills on all sides. To enter it, north, south, east or west, it is necessary to cross a bridge. But all bridges were down. The one we crossed so gingerly had taken three days to repair.

"How did you get here?" workers at the YMCA building, now Red Cross and welfare headquarters, asked, unaware buses were venturing into Torrington.

★
THE DRY figures supplied by E. V. Bighanotti, disaster representative from Eastern area headquarters, Red Cross, Washington, told only part of the story of destruction. He said they resulted from a not yet completed survey. Only 13 homes were completely destroyed, he thought, eight of them, including two-story floating down the river to be utterly wrecked. But in the "major damage" classification were 660; with 330 showing minor damage.

Plants, theaters and stores carefully classed as in the "major damage" column were 220.

He explained then that maybe his estimates were modest. Then he told the Daily Worker reporter: "It's too bad you didn't get here earlier. We're sort of getting back to normal now. We had things organized just like a military campaign."

He hastily explained he was not making any comparison to a situation resulting from the dropping of a bomb, when it was suggested in that case he wouldn't have any section of the population to help provide relief.

"I wish you could write this," he said. "That in this disaster, Torrington proved that the biggest resource the American nation has is its people, and their ability to work shoulder-to-shoulder, no matter what may

A New Crime: Children Singing

By JOSEPH NORTH

"WE ARE all to blame," the governor piously told a State Commission on Youth and Delinquency holding hearings in New York City



this week. "But that is part of the past," he added, "We must think of the future."

It is good to know that Mr. Harriman, our Governor, is thinking, yet with all due respect to his high office, this column submits that his cogitations are suspect and require the most intense scrutiny.

For the very day he made the above observation another hearing opened that he demanded be held, the "inquiry" into the camps where the children of working-people, Jewish primarily, go, which include the young of many other elements of the state's population, especially the Negro. A profound relation exists between the two hearings that opened virtually the same hour, and if the Governor does not see it, others do.

★
IN THIS SUPERCHARGED summer of hurricanes, dreadful floods, and un-American tempests in legislative halls, the directors of Camp Kinderland

(which means Children's Land) were subpoenaed to appear before inquisitors.

Little men with big ambitions directed the questions, and behold, we are told in terms of



horror, that the youngsters learned to sing songs. Song is taboo, according to the inquirers who must somewhere, have heard the old bard's adage that he cared not who wrote the laws of a nation so long as he could write the songs.

I have not yet heard a lyric composed by State Senator Edward P. Larkin who heads the inquiry but I prefer the composer who wrote a well known song which includes the line "Sweet land of Liberty, of thee I sing." Or I would prefer Roger de Lisle's "Marseillaise" to any refrain that Governor Harriman may be working on at his piano and I say so without fear, sight unseen.

★
FIRST OF ALL, any man can suspect the motives of legislators who profess concern for the welfare of our young, when they haul the directors of the camp before enquiry during the time the camp is in session. Oh, ye hypocrites, who speak in the holy name of childhood! You begin this hearing during a time of natural calamity, when the rampaging floods have taken the lives of many children and their parents. The same edition of newspapers that played up the inquiry ran notices that two new hurricane areas were building up. Naturally all in the camps are apprehensive. The legislators could at the very minimal least have delayed the hearings until

(Continued on Page 13)

(Continued on Page 12)

A Labor Columnist Exposes Meany Advisors

Informer for Spy Chief Sets AFL Policies

By GEORGE MORRIS

JAY LOVESTONE, for 25 years a renegade from Communism and today the architect of the AFL bureaucracy's policy on international affairs, is a boss over a network of international intelligence operatives and is a key informer for Allen Dulles' Central Intelligence Agency, writes a prominent labor columnist.

This description of the "mystery" man in the AFL's apparatus, secretary of its "Free Trade Union Committee" and drafter of George Meany's foreign policy "line" is given in Edwin A. Lahey's column of the Aug. 20 Chicago Daily News. Lahey, columnist on labor affairs for the Knight chain of papers, is one of the few writers regarded as "friendly" among labor leaders. He was a close personal friend of the late Philip Murray and was a pallbearer at his funeral.

His column on "Lovestone, AFL mystery man" is, in fact, designed as a "friendly" piece to show how this man, once a leader in the Communist Party is "expiating" for his "sins" by serving as a "powerful influence in the AFL" against Communism. He writes:

"Lovestone's office in New York is a 'drop joint' for a well-known system of intelligence agents who keep Lovestone up to date on affairs behind the Iron Curtain both in Europe and in Asia."

"Lovestone insists rather sheepishly that there is no formal connection between himself and the Central Intelligence Agency, nor between him and the Department of State."

"But it can be stated without equivocation that the CIA, headed by Allen Dulles, the brother of the Secretary of State, has in recent years obtained much of its primary information about international Communism from Lovestone."

LAHEY'S column presumably aims to show the inside influences within the AFL's bureaucracy that determine its foreign policy. He pictures the professional anti-Sovieteer who is also on David Dubinsky's pay roll as secretary of the garment union's international affairs committee, as the "real mystery man" on "cloak and dagger" matters and who has most of his life been "preoccupied with the arts of intrigue, espionage and subversion." He also describes Lovestone as in effect turning the two labor committees he heads into spy agencies for the CIA. He says Lovestone is a "magnet" for people behind the "Iron Curtain" who have "soured."

"Lovestone's trade with these people is necessarily secret, but it is a rich source of intelligence for our own CIA."

Lahey's disclosures are not news to readers of this paper. Many times we have noted in these columns that Lovestone is in the very center of a tiny clique of professional Soviet-haters who spend their lives in plotting anti-Soviet war provocations. They have no popular base. They are actually hired hands of the Meany's. They are not elected to their positions, hence are not responsible to anyone but their paymasters. They are not subject to pressure or sentiment. The workers don't even know who they are. But they have a decisive influence on the AFL's position on international affairs. The CIO leaders, unfortunately, are in large measure submitting to these "experts"—in the name of "unity" of course.

CHARACTERISTIC of the combination, is the photo in the AFL's Federationist of July showing Meany seated as delegate at the Vienna congress of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions with "mystery man" Lovestone, his hired adviser, at his side.

Lahey's description of the Lovestone role only confirms from a source friendly to the bureaucracy itself, what we have often pointed out. It also confirms once more



George Meany (with earphones) is shown seated at the recent Vienna congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions with his advisor on international affairs, Jay Lovestone, at his side.

that the AFL's international affairs for which hundreds of thousands of dollars are appropriated under Lovestone's care, is essentially "Project X"—spy service—and has nothing in common with sound and realistic examination of world affairs and how they affect the interests of the workers.

The Lovestone role, so well described by Lahey, explains the amazing senselessness and McCarthy-like nature of the AFL's foreign policy statements, especially as expounded by Meany. It explains why the AFL leaders are today going against the stream in behalf of their reactionary and pro-war position. Even President Eisenhower expressed a position for peaceful coexistence.

Even conservative forces in American life have applauded the outcome at Geneva. The turn of sentiment among the people—be they workers, farmers or people in high circles—is best illustrated by the reception accorded the Soviet farm delegation, and the equally warm welcome the Americans met in the USSR. But while hardly anyone considers it "smart" to oppose such exchange of delegations, Meany and the AFL's executive council, in a public reply to a letter of this writer proposing an exchange of labor delegations, issued a statement of rejection.

The AFL council also issued a lengthy statement, implemented by Meany's statements, estimating Geneva as a "zero-zero" and regretting even an effort to nego-

tiate for a peaceful solution of problems.

THERE isn't a labor leader in the country who would today consider it the "popular thing" to stand up and spout Meany's line or object to an exchange of delegations. The AFL's electrical union's journal and numerous other organs of equally conservative AFL-line papers, have applauded Geneva and the idea of exchange of delegations. Meany is not speaking for the AFL but is trying to blackmail AFL affiliates into his line through an AFL Council decision.

This strange situation that is so puzzling to people not familiar with the "insides" of the American labor movement, is largely due to the fact that persons who haven't the remotest responsibility to the trade unionists of America—intriguers like Lovestone, the group around the New Leader, mainly subsidized from Dubinsky's treasury, fugitives from Socialist justice, like Raphael Abramovich the old counterrevolutionary who is also subsidized by Dubinsky's forces, these and CIA operatives, have a stranglehold on AFL foreign affairs.

There is no real examination of foreign affairs. That is why the AFL is today practically alone in the trade union world on the position it is following. Even the CIO greeted the results at Geneva (although not too warmly) and its leaders find it more practical to be silent on exchange of delegations than to frontally attack the

idea as the AFL leaders are doing. The CIO leaders are yielding at least a little to the great change that is sweeping the world toward an era of peace and closer

contacts between the peoples of the east and west. The 17 old men on the AFL council are letting Lovestone take care of their world affairs.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Helstein Faces "Contempt" Rap • No Dixie Discrimination Clause

RALPH HELSTEIN, President of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers said that he and two associates would return to Louisiana to accept service of contempt of court citations issued by a New Orleans judge. The citations grew out of the 4-month strike of 1,500 UPWA members at the Godchaux and Colonial sugar refineries at Reserve and Gramercy, La. The three union leaders face possible maximum sentences of a year in jail and \$1,000 fine each.

A CONTRACT including a non-discrimination clause was concluded in Virginia between the AFL Tobacco Workers Intl. Union and the Black Leaf Co. It is believed to be the first contract in the south with a non-discrimination clause. A 12½c hourly wage increase and fringe benefits were also won.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S contract offer was branded "inadequate" and unanimously rejected by the GE conference Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. The Board represents 30,000 UE workers in 25 GE plants and instructed the union's negotiating committee to continue talks with the company. UE charged the company was bringing on depression with its offer of 5c to 10c less an hour than other major settlements. The CIO-IUE has accepted the company terms but UE has appealed to IUE workers to join in rejecting the terms.

STRIKING garment workers at the Serbin, Inc. factory in Fayetteville, Tenn., held solid ranks despite new arrests and without labor's traditional right to picket. On July 28 Chancel-

lor R. E. Lee banned picketing of all Serbin plants in the state. Still pending were contempt charges against 23 strikers for alleged violation of the 1,000 foot no-man's land injunction.

A SPONTANEOUS walkout won swift reinstatement of J.B. Williamson, a switch foreman on the Louisville & Nashville railroad in Birmingham. Williamson was fired for allegedly beating up an armed scab. Employees in all crafts immediately left their jobs and within a day Williamson was reinstated.

THE AFL International Typographical Union voted not to become part of the merged CIO-AFL organization unless infringement on the autonomous rights of the unions are eliminated from the proposed constitution. The ITU took steps in the form of approval of an amendment to its constitution by the union's convention last week.

AGREEMENT was reached in Washington, D.C., ending the 52 day transit strike with a 15c hourly wage increase for the AFL workers and a 3c fare rise for the commuters. The wage increase for the 3,000 mechanics and operators of the Capital Transit Co., will be paid in two installments: 10c now and 5c next July 1.

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has applied for an injunction against the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters charging them with an illegal secondary boycott in the combined strike and organizing drive among apple cannery workers in the Santa Rosa district of California.



Harvester Strike Highlights Wage Fight

A STRIKE of farm equipment workers, with 18 International Harvester plants employing 40,000 workers shut down, highlighted the latest developments on the 1955 wage bargaining front.

The Harvester workers were to be joined by nearly 18,000 workers of the Allis-Chalmers chain of six plants as negotiations with this major farm-equipment manufacturer became deadlocked.

The bulk of the Harvester workers jumped the gun with walkouts prior to Monday midnight's deadline. But negotiations continued after the strike took full effect with the main issue the grievance machinery, seniority and others not affecting wage directly. The company had already offered a 10-cent

raise, a layoff-pay plan and other concessions.

MEANWHILE, all indications were that the United Mine Workers may avoid a struggle with the Southern Coal Operators who, it was reported, show signs of capitulating to the agreement signed with the Northern operators providing for an immediate raise of \$1.20 a day, 80 cents more next April. The miners also gained some concessions on vacation pay and premium pay for work Saturday and Sunday.

The United Rubber Workers stepped into the wage fight by invoking a 60-day notice for wage demands and layoff-pay for 15,000 B. G. Goodrich Co. workers. This may be preliminary to similar demands on the other companies in

the field.

THE UNITED Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, representing 30,000 General Electrical Workers in 25 of the company's plants, sharply condemned the IUE-CIO's settlement with the company on the basis of a five-year freeze of contract terms and annual raises of about three percent. The pact which James B. Carey now seeks to get approved in his union's locals also abandoned the "No. 1 demand"—layoff pay—without an explanation to the members.

The UE is still bargaining for its own demands.

The nationwide copper strike of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (IND) was completed as American Smelting and Refining the last of the "Big Four" agreed

to the 15-cent hourly pattern already set in settlement with Anaconda, Kennecott and Phelps-Dodge.

THE 139,000 Chrysler workers have authorized a strike Aug. 31 by an overwhelming vote, if by that time the company fails to come through with acceptable terms.

An American Federation of Labor survey of wage settlement for the first half of 1955 indicates raises range from seven to 12 cents an hour, considerably above last year's level. But the survey also shows that the later months of the half year showed a substantially higher level than in the earlier months. The AFL expects that the influence of the major settlements, like those of steel, auto, mining and others will show an even higher level of raises for the second half of 1955.

Listening to Mozart, Chopin, Gets You Fingered as Subversive

DETROIT. — Because a former GI, Sanford Waxer had listened to music in someone's house, he is charged with having "Communist associations" and is denied a honorable discharge.

Entering into the picture to investigate this new form of McCarthyism thought control is none other than "Wobbling" Wilbur B. Brucker old time favorite candidate for U. S. Senate in 1936 of some Black Legionaires, now doing life for their murderous activities and union busting. Brucker made his first speech of that campaign before the Wolverine Republican Club, some of whose officers were named as Black Legion heads. They also circulated his petitions. Brucker was recently appointed to be Secretary of the Army by President Eisenhower, following the resignation of former Secretary Stevens.

GI, Waxer, is charged with associating with Saul and Peggy Wellman, Harold and Hope Smith and Waxer's brother in law, UAW leader Leo Shaffer, shop chairman of the GM Diesel plant here.

According to press reports the association consisted of listening to Chopin, Mozart records at the home of the Smiths who are musicians.

Waxer said that the associations were "shortlasting" except in the case of his brother-in-law, whom we assume he saw more often in the course of family get together.

The celebrated liberal lawyer, Charles Lockwood, is defending Waxer.

NOTHING SOLID SUPPORTING 'BOOM,' ECONOMIST WARNS

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — From a leading University of Illinois economist, V. Lewis Bassie, this week came a sobering warning that the current economic "boom" rests on nothing more solid than hot air.

Bassie, director of the university's Bureau of Economic and Business Research, said that unwarranted "optimism" is one of the factors inflating the present economic situation.

"The upward spiral of booming business, high earnings, high stock prices, easy spending and unrestrained optimism is building on itself, round by round," he declared.

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"The stock market is supporting the boom," said Bassie, "and the boom is supporting the market."

Negro Pickers Cheated Out of \$7.50 a Day by Bean Growers

PORT HURON, Mich. — The story this week that highlighted exploitation of migratory workers was about a group of Negro bean-pickers on a farm just north of here who came from Memphis, Tenn., where they had answered a call for farm workers a month ago. Earnings were to be \$8 to \$10 a day. The workers were brought in buses to the Stokely-Van camp farms at Crosswell, Mich., there they learned that wages were to be \$2.50 a day not \$8 and \$10 a day like was promised.

Then as in the past they were forced to live, men and women alike in a building which contained only one large room and where both sexes had to eat and sleep and attend the demands of nature. They were found on U. S. Highway 25, heading as they said, to

Detroit, where they were going to try to get "some welfare or sleep in a police station."

The manager of the Stokely canning company in Crosswell, Roscoe Reigner said in typical planter, white supremacist fashion, "we had a lot of trouble from about 50 workers who didn't want to pick."

Reigner didn't deny to newsmen that living conditions were as the Negro workers from Tennessee described them. He said the department of health through a health officer, J. Black, of Sandusky, Mich., and the Michigan State police had been out to the farms and given the accommodations an okay.

The Negro workers are Open Walker, 20; William Brannen, 17; Samuel Leroy Ives, 16; J. K. Wilson 45, and his 17 year old daughter, Ella Louise Wilson.

Striking Southern Dressmakers, Sugar Workers Ask Help Here

CHICAGO.—Southern workers, fighting for union wages and working conditions, are appealing to Chicago workers to show support and solidarity.

Leaflets being distributed this week in the Loop and in the neighborhood shopping centers appealed for the boycotting of struck goods.

The International Ladies Garment Workers asked aid for their strike in Fayetteville, Tenn., which manufactures dresses bearing the label, "Serbin of Miami."

The women of Fayetteville ILGWU Local 408 distributed distributed leaflets on State Street, telling the story of their hard-fought 100-day old strike in which the employer has hired armed strikebreakers and has tried to intimidate the workers with mass arrests.

Meanwhile, the CIO United Packinghouse Workers appealed to housewives not to buy the products of the struck sugar plants in Louisiana. The appeal was made to boycott the Godchaux, Colonial and Red Ball brands of sugar. The 1,500 sugar strikers have been fighting for five months under conditions of extreme terrorism.

Wheels Set to Stop Chrysler, Aug. 31

DETROIT. — The Council of UAW stewards at Plymouth local 51, UAW-CIO has voted unanimously that all wheels will stop at midnight, Aug. 31 if the demands of the union are not met by the corporation.

A spokesman said, "we will not back down an inch from our demand that a production standard grievance has to be settled on a plant level; nor shall we back down on the position that layoffs and rehiring shall be based on seniority, not on the open shop thinking of so-called merit and ability."

"Neither shall we ever agree to destruction of our steward system where Chrysler wants to cut us down to 3 hours a day for handling grievances" the spokesman said.

At Dodge local 3, the union newspaper features a big box on page one titled "Chrysler Score Box:

"Production Biggest Sales Highest Profits (Yum-Yum)..... Highest Offer to its employees...000".

Chrysler cleared in profits for the first six months of 1955, over \$70 million. Production output increased over the 1954 model, 111 percent.

A UAW spokesman said that "weasel words in the economic

package that would deprive thousands of workers of even a few crumbs, is what Chrysler is offering."

An analysis of some others of Chrysler proposals by union sources are:

1. Layoffs and rehiring being done on a merit and ability basis would bring back the days of apple polishers. Thousands of old-timers now walking the streets during this layoff would never get back.

2. The steward system would be so changed by Chrysler that in three hours the company wants to allow the steward to handle beefs, he would not be allowed to bargain about anything the first hour in the morning or the first hour after lunch. This is the time auto workers know the foremen jockey around manpower to suit their book.

3. The company wants to bring in outside engineers to settle speedup beefs and if the engineers agree with the company their say so would be final. The union says they want a voice in a speed-

up beef and if it can't be settled at a plant level then its a strike-able issue.

Meanwhile the corporation with the help of the Detroit Times (Hearst), the Detroit News, the Detroit Free Press is going all out to give the idea that they are offering Chrysler workers the same as Ford and GM workers finally got.

What's missing in the overall picture of publicity is what besides trying to defeat the backward, weakening steps of Chrysler, is the union asking for.

The 40-hour call in pay, which the Dodge local seems to have championed, because 10,000 of its workers since last May got no more than three days a week, still is not being pushed.

The UAW model clause against discrimination, seems to have been relegated to the trading off categories of negotiations. This despite repeated demands from FEPC committees all over the city. Despite these weaknesses a tremendous strike vote is being rolled up against this union-hating company.

Housewives, Farm, Labor, All Urge Visits, Trade, with USSR

EAST LANSING.—An exchange of visits of housewives between the United States and the Soviet Union to promote peace and better understanding was urged here by "Mrs. America of 1955."

Allen B. Kline, former president of the American Farm Bureau speaking here also at the Centennial of Farm Mechanization Exposition at Michigan State College said he was optimistic about the international situation.

"The growing international realization of our desire for peace is a powerful deterrent to war" he said.

Kline also said that "we are using far more than we like of our time, energy and earnings in military defense."

He was the principal speaker at a 1100 person luncheon to kick off the Exposition and greet a delegation of Soviet farmers and agronomists who visited the Exposition. He welcomed the Soviet visitors. The visitors announced their desire to purchase farm machinery on display.

Mrs. Carl Deitemeyer, of Lincoln, Neb., mother of five made the suggestion of the exchange of American and Soviet housewives while being at the Exposition with her husband who is the managing

editor of the "Nebraska Farmer."

She said, such an exchange would promote better understanding and peace and the meeting of the American Agricultural Editors Association which she and her husband attended sent a message to President Eisenhower and Premier Bulganin urging development of a housewife exchange program.

(DETROIT. — Joe McCusker, UAW International Regional Director whose jurisdiction includes Ford plants, told the Michigan Worker that he was not opposed to trade opening up between the Soviet Union and the automobile industry. McCusker said that anything that would bring steady jobs and more work for the auto workers he was for).

Hey! Have You Heard?

The Labor Press Bazaar will be held Saturday, Sunday, Nov. 19-20, at Parkside Hall on Fenkell. The main speaker will be Claude Lightfoot, Smith Act target, nationally known Negro leader.

The committee wants rehabilitated clothing, so will you get it ready and call us, Woodward 4-9015, we will pick it up. Also look for items for sale you can donate to us.

Tell you more next week!

The Stockpile Grows, So Does Idle Figures, New Markets Needed

DETROIT. — The hard times are here again for the laid off auto workers, 100,000 of them, who are out of work because of "model changeover." Reports are that the Unemployment Compensation stations are jam-packed with applicants, as almost overnight the plants dump thousands out on the streets.

Thousands of them before being completely laid off, were working part time for many months. An example of that was 10,000 Dodge workers who never got any more than three days a week since early May.

With the highest cost of living here of any place in the nation due to war economy inflation, the toll on the auto workers well being and security is of course finding no place in the columns of the subsidized press.

Westinghouse and IUE Prepare War on Lester Plant UE Local

LESTER, Pa. — The Westinghouse Electric Corp. has notified Local 107, of the independent United Electrical Workers Union, of its intention to cancel all local supplements on Oct. 14 of its national contract. That is the date on which the contract expires.

Through William W. Heimbach, division manager of industrial relations, the company voiced its demands for more favorable handling of such problems as productivity inequities, wage payment plans, seniority arrangements, control of in-plant operations of union stewards etc. The union has waged a continuous battle with the corporation over its constant chiseling of contract provisions.

The same day Westinghouse announced its tough attitude in the coming contract negotiations, the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers filed a petition with

the National Labor Relations Board asking a representation election at the plant. The UE has been collective bargaining agent for the 8,000 workers for many years.

In 1950—a year after the UE had been expelled from the CIO because of its alleged "Communist domination"—and the CIO had established the IUE—the latter challenged the right of the UE to represent the Lester plant workers. However, despite the most reckless and unprincipled redbaiting, the UE won by 4,600 to 1,123. In January, 1954, the IUE was trounced even more decisively—5,046 to 1,048. The AFL Machinists Union got 488 votes.

The present IUE petition makes the preposterous claim that "30 percent or more of the Lester plant workers have applied for membership in the IUE or have asked the IUE to represent them."

Poorest Families Hard Hit by Conn. Flood; Past GOP 'Negligence' Charged

By SID RESNICK

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The rampaging floods over large sections of Connecticut last week-end caused an unprecedented disaster for the state. Well over a hundred persons are reported or assumed dead, thousands have been left homeless and many more

thousands will be unable to work at their jobs for indefinite periods of time. The wake of the floods brought alarming shortages of water and food and the danger of epidemic became more menacing. A Special Session of the State Legislature has been called by the governor and it is expected to meet soon to appropriate funds to cover some of the damage and approve a reconstruction program.

Hardest hit were the tenants of old slum apartments along the river-front and railroad tracks of such cities as Waterbury, Naugatuck and Ansonia. These tenants were in the main poor, working class families. Many Negro and Puerto Rican families also lived in these devastated sections.

The ancient, rickety character of many of these apartment houses undoubtedly hastened their collapse under the impact of the turb-

ulent Naugatuck River and made rescue efforts more difficult. Some of the stricken slum dwellings were previously cited as being habited by local housing groups or by the NAACP. There were many cases of houses crumbling into the flood waters with their tenants still inside. Credit is due to the heroic and hours long rescue efforts of local volunteer workers, U.S. Navy helicopter pilots, firemen and National Guardsmen.

Charges of failure to support river dredging and flood control legislation for the Naugatuck River in the past, which could have reduced the floods' terrors, were laid at the door of the GOP Congressman Patterson and other local Republican politicians by State Representative Garrett Burkitt, an Ansonia Democrat.

"We have been at the mercy of

the Naugatuck River for years and despite warnings and pleadings, the state and federal governments have done nothing to protect the taxpayers," Burkitt charged.

Congressman Patterson, whose reactionary voting record has often been criticized by the labor movement, was scored by Burkitt for having "done absolutely nothing for Naugatuck Valley flood control." The Ansonia State Senator also charged other Republican leaders with "negligence" in regard to flood control matters.

Flood control legislation enacted during the late '30s for the Connecticut River provided for sufficient large scale dredging and dike building and enabled such cities as Hartford and East Hartford to be safe from floods ever

Landers Workers Fight Company Reneging of Settlement Terms

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—The management of Landers, Frary and Clark Co. is continuing its campaign against the union, despite the fact that the settlement reached after an 18 week strike registered important gains for the workers. The settlement made with

the strike settlement short and undermine the union.

Negotiations on the arbitration procedure for the ten discharged union leaders have broken down due to the company's refusal to be bound by the arbitrator's decision if such decision is not to its liking.

The union is also being attacked by the IUE-CIO which is circulating cards for an NLRB election to oust Local 207. The principal supporters of the IUE now include many scabs whom Local 207 has charged "have been exposed by the strike and are now looking for another way to carry on their company work."

The Landers strike was a new experience for the labor movement in this part of the state and its lessons will not soon be forgotten.

During the long strike the 2,000 Landers workers fought the open strikebreaking efforts, not only of the company, but also of the police and the Republican mayor Scott.

Various unions in the area came to the strikers' aid, particularly the UAW-CIO and the IAM-AFL. Under the leadership of Francis J. O'Brien, president of the New Britain Central Labor Union, the United Labor Committee to Aid the Landers Strikers was organized. This committee called street rallies, and a state-wide labor conference, raised funds, sent reinforcements to the picket lines, paid for newspaper ads and sponsored the Victory Dance. The strikers were also supported by the local Democratic State Representatives and the State Senator who were elected with labor backing.

Taking note of the present company efforts to undermine the strike settlement, the union has declared that, "We fought for 18 weeks and still have plenty of fight left . . . we went back to work with our heads up through a negotiated settlement and not a broken strike."

NUTMEG NOTES

Flood Sidelights — Many trade unionists pitched in as volunteer rescue workers during last week ends floods. Also flooded were the buildings which house the state CIO headquarters in Waterbury, and the Mine - Mill and Steel locals in Ansonia. More damage was sustained by the three Rubber Workers Locals in Naugatuck.

New London — Contract covering 4,000 workers at Electric Boat Co. was signed with management by the Metal Trades Council, AFL.

New Britain — The 14-week strike at Skinner Chuck Co. ended when the workers accepted terms by a vote of 134 to 32. Contract provides a two percent wage boost now, a five cent hourly increase next January and plant-wide seniority. Workers are represented by Local 1279, UAW-CIO.

Westport — Former Sen. Benton is another Democrat who is slowly getting around to appreciate the Geneva spirit. In a foreign policy speech at Colgate University, Benton said, "The cold war may settle down to an ideological duel in which the peoples of the world have a chance to take a look at the promises and deeds of Commu-

nism and the free world. They will take this look in terms of their own welfare — not of America's or the USSR's."

Hartford — Sen. Purtell and former Sen. Benton are going to visit the Soviet Union soon. There are as yet no reports of any Conn. trade union delegation planning a visit to the Soviet Union.

Hartford — 130 Negro school teachers are employed in public schools in 30 Conn. towns.

Norwalk — The recent Republican City Convention delivered a stunning defeat to the local McCarthyite wheel, Strofolino, when it defeated a mayoralty nominee whom he had supported. Atty. Sidney Vogel defeated Dr. Jacob by a vote 552-32. Strofolino, who endorsed Dr. Jacob, backed the local VFW post when it was engaged in its "spy on your neighbor" campaign in the spring of last year.

Bridgeport — The Communist Party of Conn. sent a public telegram to Gov. Ribicoff asking him to call a Special Session of the General Assembly to cut increased taxes and extend rent control beyond May 1956. The message, signed by CP legislative representative Robert C. Ekins of Old Saybrook, was carried on radio broadcasts and in many newspapers.

Connecticut

NEWS AND VIEWS

Which Way 'Wrong Way' Dodd?

Connecticut's sole Democratic Congressman is moving the wrong way—away from the people of Connecticut who are eager for world peace, who welcomed the Geneva Conference and its promise of continued negotiations to end the cold war. When Rep. Thomas J. Dodd refers to the possibility of any peaceful settlement of East-West differences, he sounds like an echo of the war-mongering Sen. McCarthy. Speaking before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Dodd revealed the cause of his present doldrums.

"The people of the U. S. swept up in a wave of boundless optimism and almost pathetic hopefulness, and nearly hysterical in their efforts to wish themselves in a peaceful world situation, stand on the threshold of great danger and possible disaster."

Actually, it is Rep. Dodd himself who is hysterical about any policy which could lead to a peaceful settlement of the cold war. Obviously the people wish for a "peaceful world situation."

Would Dodd rather have a war? In Connecticut union circles, Dodd and his friends have encouraged the belief that he is a pro-labor, liberal congressman and point to his favorable votes on labor legislation. However, Rep. Dodd's persistent anti-negotiation stand runs counter to many of the foreign policy statements of the CIO and some AFL unions.

Last December Dodd was lined up with Senators Knowland and McCarthy who were advocating a blockade of the China coast which the CIO sharply opposed because of its warlike potentialities.

Now Dodd joins with McCarthy in sniping at the prospects for world peace which the Geneva conference opened up. Even though CIO president Walter Reuther has congratulated President Eisenhower for his Geneva efforts, Dodd's contribution is only the sour note.

Many political observers in Connecticut are certain that Dodd will make a strong bid next year for the Democratic Senatorial nomination against Chester Bowles. Dodd is evidently hoping to gain votes and support from the anti-labor McCarthyites and from organized labor at the same time. This playing both sides of the street is already causing dissatisfaction among labor and liberal groups.

The labor movement, whose rank and file is eager for world peace, has the ability to change the attitudes of those Democrats who seek its support for 1956. Such a change is needed not only to assure that the peaceful promises of Geneva are realized, but also to help unseat the GOP, big business administration. If "wrong way" Dodd continues his McCarthyite sniping at world peace, labor and liberal more acceptable candidate. voters will surely demand a

K of C Strikers Win Contract

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The four day strike of 300 clerical workers last week at the Knights of Columbus national headquarters ended with a settlement which provided a

\$2.00 a week wage increase, a system of union maintenance of membership, protection of seniority rights and a permanent arbitration panel which is expected to bring future wage boosts. The brief strike last week revealed both the low wages paid the K. of C. clerical workers and the crude anti-union attitude of the red-baiting Supreme Knight of the fraternal order, Luke E. Hart.

The clerks struck after being warned by Hart that "anybody who walks out will be replaced. We will begin accepting (new) applications. . . . We have very fine working conditions and good pay." A similar warning was placed in a local newspaper ad.

Supreme Knight Hart's rosy opinion of the wages he paid was challenged by Justin Manning of Local 329 of the AFL Office Workers International Union. Manning declared that clerks and typists received \$43 and stenographers \$53 weekly. The union sought a \$10 weekly wage increase. The strike started when the clerical workers, mostly women, rejected Hart's offer of a \$2-a-week increase.

The shocking anti-union attitude demonstrated by Hart and his piddling wage offer unleashed protests from Catholic workers all over the state. Hartford's Archbishop Henry J. O'Brien also intervened, authorizing a statement that the strike "is a matter of serious embarrassment to the church in the archdiocese of Hartford."

Anti-Bias Law Forces Builder To Sell Home

WATERBURY, Conn. — A local building contractor who refused to sell a home to a Negro family has been told by the State Civil Rights Commission that such discriminatory practices are unlawful. Made aware of this legal fact, the contractor agreed to drop race as a factor in determining future sales.

The violation involved the Public Accommodations Act, which governs policies on housing insured by the FHA. This was the first case of its kind in Conn. according to a report in the CIO paper, "Connecticut Vanguard."

A Negro family tried to buy a house in a new development and had the money to make the purchase. However, the contractor refused to sell to Negroes. When informed that he was violating the law, the contractor agreed to cease discrimination of his development homes in future sales.

Brass Workers to Fight For Lay-Off Pay

WATERBURY, Conn.—Representatives of 14,000 Conn. brass and metal workers organized in the UAW-CIO approved their 1955 contract demands, the principal one being a proposal for a limited form of supplemental lay-off pay to be financed by the companies.

A demand for a 6 cents per hour general wage increase was also approved by a conference of 50 representatives of 18 area firms here, including Benrus Watch Co., and the American Brass Co., Chase Brass and Copper Co., and Scovill Manufacturing Co.

The provision of the demand for supplemental unemployment benefits require the employer to pay 5 cents an hour into a trust fund from which workers after one week's lay-off "are assured of 85 percent of take home pay for four weeks and then 80 percent of take home pay for the rest of the eligibility period of 26 weeks."

The UAW International representative, John J. Driscoll, indicated that separate negotiations with the 18 area firms are scheduled

to begin next month and will extend into December.

Other contract demands include preferential hiring by multi-plant corporations of workers laid off in one plant and who seek work in another, as well as preferential hiring by all companies within the industry.

In addition to a series of demands calling for pension and hospitalization improvements, the conference adopted a proposed non-discrimination clause which reads: The company agrees that it will not discriminate in the hiring of employees or in their training, up-grading, promotion, transfer, layoff, discipline, discharge or otherwise, because of race, creed, color, national origin, political affiliation, sex or marital status.

The last major walkout in the metal fabricating industry here was the 18 week strike of the Scovill workers in 1952. More recently the Waterbury branch, American Brass Co. workers struck for a week in protest against speed-up and unsettled grievances.

An Eyewitness Account:

'The Flood Took Away Our Jobs; Where to Now?'

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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Get Subs Now!

A reader from California sends us a change of address for his subscription and writes: "I cannot afford to miss a single copy of your excellent publication, for it has come to be a great light to me in this provocative age of McCarthy darkness (not to mention the Smith Act Smog) that has covered our great country since 1948-49." And enclosed was also a \$1 donation.

A reader from Massachusetts who renewed his subscription writes: "It is three p.m. Sunday, July 14 and I have already devoured a few articles. My doctor tells me my heart isn't in such good shape, and I'm 81 years old but each issue of the paper does my heart good."

Which is a reminder that all Worker subscribers have until Labor Day to get a free copy of the best book of the year—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's autobiography—if they subscribe to the Daily Worker. Use the sub blank on page 11.

And to all friends, readers and supporters of The Worker may we remind you that the current circulation drive of the Daily Worker is our major source of income and our only hope to survive until other measures can be taken.

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

TORRINGTON, CONN.

FROM WATERBURY to Torrington, the bus hugs the bank of the Naugatuck River most of the way, and one of the first buses going through revealed scenes of tragic destruction — climaxed in this industrial city now virtually 100 percent unemployed.

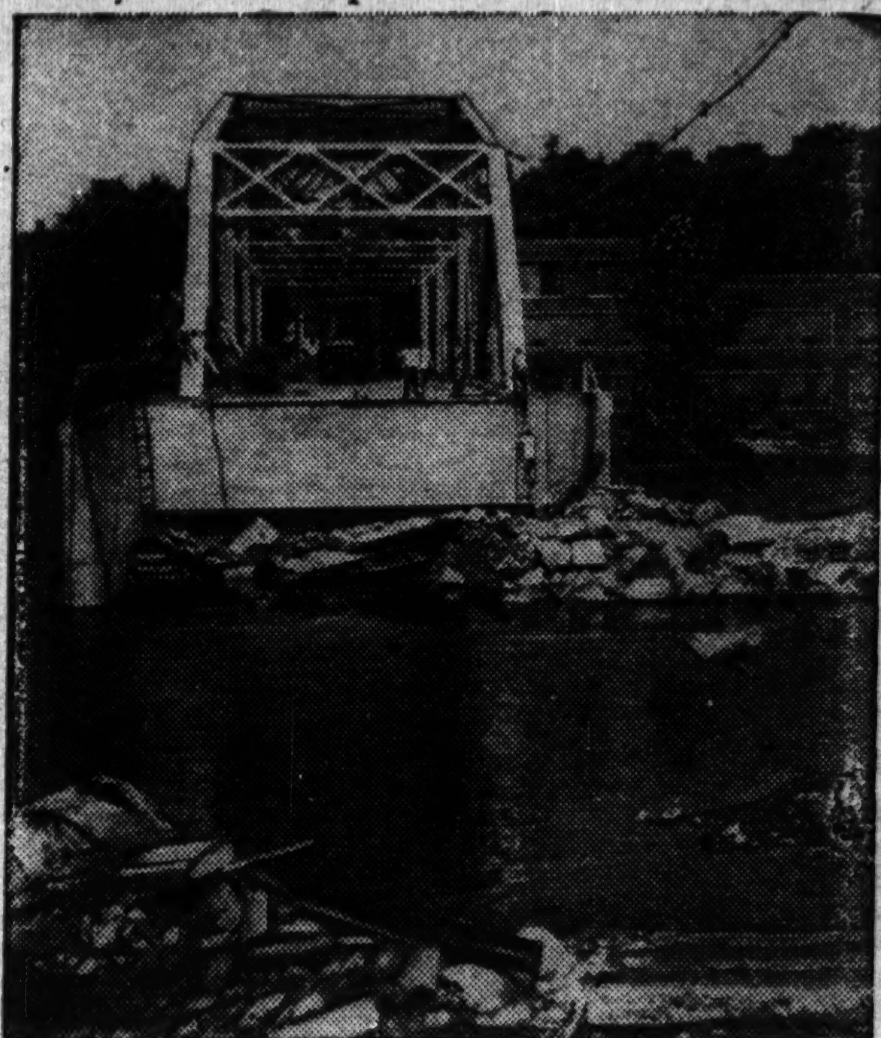
Two more bodies had been pulled from the river the day the bus charily made its way, detouring through a cemetery where two piles of unleveled earth awaited new flood victims, over a newly repaired bridge. They brought the death toll to five, with the still churning river possibly hiding more.

But the vast property destruction here spells months of unemployment. The heart of the business section is gone, or so badly damaged and contaminated that it must be rebuilt.

The four big industries which supply jobs for most of the city's 28,000 population are so badly damaged no one will risk a guess as to when they will begin operating. Torrington will not have gas for a month, it is said. Power had just been operating a few hours and only in certain sections. It still has no water at all.

THE ENTIRE town has been mobilized on a volunteer basis to place the original 1,500 flood refugees with relatives or others on dry ground, to bring in drinking water and distribute flown-in food to set up baby clinics and rebuild one bridge. The big plants are just beginning to put crews to work cleaning out the muck. They are: American Brass Co., most badly hit; the Torrington Co.'s three plants, making needles, bearings and bicycle parts, and Torrington Mfg. Co. making fans.

Other big employers are Union Hardware Co., Warrenton Woolen Mill, one-fourth mile from the Newfield road dam, so



Typical of the wreckage caused by the rivers of the Connecticut valleys is this bridge torn from its moorings.

that when it broke its entire stock of material was soaked, and Turner & Seymour, which hoped to open next Wednesday.

Five days after the hurricane-rain flood struck, Torrington remained almost cut off from the

world except by helicopter. The town is in a cup in Brass Valley, hills on all sides. To enter it, north, south, east or west, it is necessary to cross a bridge. But all bridges were down. The one we crossed so gingerly had taken three days to repair.

"How did you get here?" workers at the YMCA building, now Red Cross and welfare headquarters, asked, unaware buses were venturing into Torrington.

THE DRY figures supplied by E. V. Bighanotti, disaster representative from Eastern at a headquarters, Red Cross, Washington, told only part of the story of destruction. He said they resulted from a not yet completed survey. Only 13 homes were completely destroyed, he thought, eight of them, including two-story floating down the river to be utterly wrecked. But in the "major damage" classification were 660; with 330 showing minor damage.

Plants, theaters and stores carefully classed as in the "major damage" column were 220.

He explained then that maybe his estimates were modest. Then he told the Daily Worker reporter: "It's too bad you didn't get here earlier. We're sort of getting back to normal now. We had things organized just like a military campaign."

He hastily explained he was not making any comparison to a situation resulting from the dropping of a bomb, when it was suggested in that case he wouldn't have any section of the population to help provide relief.

"I wish you could write this," he said. "That in this disaster, Torrington proved that the biggest resource the American nation has is its people, and their ability to work shoulder-to-shoulder, no matter what may

A New Crime: Children Singing

By JOSEPH NORTH

"WE ARE all to blame," the governor plausibly told a State Commission on Youth and Delinquency holding hearings in New York City



this week. "But that is part of the past," he added, "We must think of the future."

It is good to know that Mr. Harriman, our Governor, is thinking,

yet with all due respect to his high office, this column submits that his cogitations are suspect and require the most intense scrutiny.

For the very day he made the above observation another hearing opened that he demanded be held, the "inquiry" into the camps where the children of working-people, Jewish primarily, go, which include the young of many other elements of the state's population, especially the Negro. A profound relation exists between the two hearings that opened virtually the same hour, and if the Governor does not see it, others do.

IN THIS SUPERCHARGED summer of hurricanes, dreadful floods, and un-American tempests in legislative halls, the directors of Camp Kinderland

(which means Children's Land) were subpoenaed to appear before inquisitors.

Little men with big ambitions directed the questions, and behold, we are told in terms of



horror, that the youngsters learned to sing songs. Song is taboo, according to the inquirers who must somewhere, have heard the old bard's adage that he cared not who wrote the laws of a nation so long as he could write the songs.

I have not yet heard a lyric composed by State Senator Edward P. Larkin who heads the inquiry but I prefer the composer who wrote a well known song which includes the line "Sweet land of Liberty, of thee I sing." Or I would prefer Roger's de Lisle's "Marsellaise" to any refrain that Governor Harriman may be working on at his piano and I say so without fear, sight unseen.

FIRST OF ALL, any man can suspect the motives of legislators who profess concern for the welfare of our young, when they haul the directors of the camp before enquiry during the time the camp is in session. Oh, ye hypocrites, who speak in the holy name of childhood! You begin this hearing during a time of natural calamity, when the rampaging floods have taken the lives of many children and their parents. The same edition of newspapers that played up the inquiry ran notices that two new hurricane areas were building up. Naturally all in the camps are apprehensive. The legislators could at the very minimal least have delayed the hearings until

(Continued on Page 13) (Continued on Page 12)

A Labor Columnist Exposes Meany Advisor:

Informer for Spy Chief Sets AFL Policies

By GEORGE MORRIS

JAY LOVESTONE, for 25 years a renegade from Communism and today the architect of the AFL bureaucracy's policy on international affairs, is a boss over a network of international intelligence operatives and is a key informer for Allen Dulles' Central Intelligence Agency, writes a prominent labor columnist.

This description of the "mystery" man in the AFL's apparatus, secretary of its "Free Trade Union Committee" and drafter of George Meany's foreign policy "line" is given in Edwin A. Lahey's column of the Aug. 20 Chicago Daily News. Lahey, columnist on labor affairs for the Knight chain of papers, is one of the few writers regarded as "friendly" among labor leaders. He was a close personal friend of the late Philip Murray and was a pallbearer at his funeral.

His column on "Lovestone, AFL mystery man" is, in fact, designed as a "friendly" piece to show how this man, once a leader in the Communist Party is "expiating" for his "sins" by serving as a "powerful influence in the AFL" against Communism. He writes:

"Lovestone's office in New York is a 'drop joint' for a well-known system of intelligence agents who keep Lovestone up to date on affairs behind the Iron Curtain both in Europe and in Asia.

"Lovestone insists rather sheepishly that there is no formal connection between himself and the Central Intelligence Agency, nor between him and the Department of State.

"But it can be stated without equivocation that the CIA, headed by Allen Dulles, the brother of the Secretary of State, has in recent years obtained much of its primary information about international Communism from Lovestone."

LAHEY'S column presumably aims to show the inside influences within the AFL's bureaucracy that determine its foreign policy. He pictures the professional anti-Sovieteer who is also on David Dubinsky's pay roll as secretary of the garment union's international affairs committee, as the "real mystery man" on "cloak and dagger" matters and who has most of his life been "preoccupied with the arts of intrigue, espionage and subversion." He also describes Lovestone as in effect turning the two labor committees he heads into spy agencies for the CIA. He says Lovestone is a "magnet" for people behind the "Iron Curtain" who have "soured."

"Lovestone's trade with these people is necessarily secret, but it is a rich source of intelligence for our own CIA."

Lahey's disclosures are not news to readers of this paper. Many times we have noted in these columns that Lovestone is in the very center of a tiny clique of professional Soviet-haters who spend their lives in plotting anti-Soviet war provocations. They have no popular base. They are actually hired hands of the Meany's. They are not elected to their positions, hence are not responsible to anyone but their paymasters. They are not subject to pressure or sentiment. The workers don't even know who they are. But they have a decisive influence on the AFL's position on international affairs. The CIO leaders, unfortunately, are in large measure submitting to these "experts"—in the name of "unity" of course.

CHARACTERISTIC of the combination, is the photo in the AFL's Federationist of July showing Meany seated as delegate at the Vienna congress of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions with "mystery man" Lovestone, his hired adviser, at his side.

Lahey's description of the Lovestone role only confirms from a source friendly to the bureaucracy itself what we have often pointed out. It also confirms once more



George Meany (with earphones) is shown seated at the recent Vienna congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions with his advisor on international affairs, Jay Lovestone, at his side.

that the AFL's international affairs for which hundreds of thousands of dollars are appropriated under Lovestone's care, is essentially "Project X"—spy service—and has nothing in common with sound and realistic examination of world affairs and how they affect the interests of the workers.

The Lovestone role, so well described by Lahey, explains the amazing senselessness and McCarthy-like nature of the AFL's foreign policy statements, especially as expounded by Meany. It explains why the AFL leaders are today going against the stream in behalf of their reactionary and pro-war position. Even President Eisenhower expressed a position for peaceful coexistence.

Even conservative forces in American life have applauded the outcome at Geneva. The turn of sentiment among the people—be they workers, farmers or people in high circles—is best illustrated by the reception accorded the Soviet farm delegation, and the equally warm welcome the Americans met in the USSR. But while hardly anyone considers it "smart" to oppose such exchange of delegations, Meany and the AFL's executive council, in a public reply to a letter of this writer proposing an exchange of labor delegations, issued a statement of rejection.

The AFL council also issued a lengthy statement, implemented by Meany's statements, estimating Geneva as a "zero-zero" and regretting even an effort to nego-

tiate for a peaceful solution of problems.

THERE isn't a labor leader in the country who would today consider it the "popular thing" to stand up and spout Meany's line or object to an exchange of delegations. The AFL's electrical union's journal and numerous other organs of equally conservative AFL-line papers, have applauded Geneva and the idea of exchange of delegations. Meany is not speaking for the AFL but is trying to blackmail AFL affiliates into his line through an AFL Council decision.

This strange situation that is so puzzling to people not familiar with the "insides" of the American labor movement, is largely due to the fact that persons who haven't the remotest responsibility to the trade unionists of America—intriguers like Lovestone, the group around the New Leader, mainly subsidized from Dubinsky's treasury, fugitives from Socialist justice, like Raphael Abramovich the old counterrevolutionary who is also subsidized by Dubinsky's forces, these and CIA operatives, have a stranglehold on AFL foreign affairs.

There is no real examination of foreign affairs. That is why the AFL is today practically alone in the trade union world on the position it is following. Even the CIO greeted the results at Geneva (although not too warmly) and its leaders find it more practical to be silent on exchange of delegations than to frontally attack the

idea as the AFL leaders are doing. The CIO leaders are yielding at least a little to the great change that is sweeping the world toward an era of peace and closer

contacts between the peoples of the east and west. The 17 old men on the AFL council are letting Lovestone take care of their world affairs.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Helstein Faces "Contempt" Rap • No Dixie Discrimination Clause

RALPH HELSTEIN, President of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers said that he and two associates would return to Louisiana to accept service of contempt of court citations issued by a New Orleans judge. The citations grew out of the 4-month strike of 1,500 UPWA members at the Godchaux and Colonial sugar refineries at Reserve and Gramercy, La. The three union leaders face possible maximum sentences of a year in jail and \$1,000 fine each.

A CONTRACT including a non-discrimination clause was concluded in Virginia between the AFL Tobacco Workers Intl. Union and the Black Leaf Co. It is believed to be the first contract in the south with a non-discrimination clause. A 12½c hourly wage increase and fringe benefits were also won.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S contract offer was branded "inadequate" and unanimously rejected by the GE conference Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. The Board represents 30,000 UE workers in 25 GE plants and instructed the union's negotiating committee to continue talks with the company. UE charged the company was bringing on depression with its offer of 5c to 10c less an hour than other major settlements. The CIO-UE has accepted the company terms but UE has appealed to IUE workers to join in rejecting the terms.

STRIKING garment workers at the Serbin, Inc. factory in Fayetteville, Tenn., held solid ranks despite new arrests and without labor's traditional right to picket. On July 28 Chancel-

lor R. E. Lee banned picketing of all Serbin plants in the state. Still pending were contempt charges against 23 strikers for alleged violation of the 1,000 foot no-man's land injunction.

A SPONTANEOUS walkout won swift reinstatement of J.B. Williamson, a switch foreman on the Louisville & Nashville railroad in Birmingham. Williamson was fired for allegedly beating up an armed scab. Employees in all crafts immediately left their jobs and within a day Williamson was reinstated.

THE AFL International Typographical Union voted not to become part of the merged CIO-AFL organization unless infringement on the autonomous rights of the unions are eliminated from the proposed constitution. The ITU took steps in the form of approval of an amendment to its constitution by the union's convention last week.

AGREEMENT was reached in Washington, D.C., ending the 52 day transit strike with a 15c hourly wage increase for the AFL workers and a 3c fare rise for the commuters. The wage increase for the 3,000 mechanics and operators of the Capital Transit Co., will be paid in two installments: 10c now and 5c next July 1.

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has applied for an injunction against the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters charging them with an illegal secondary boycott in the combined strike and organizing drive among apple cannery workers in the Santa Rosa district of California.



Harvester Strike Highlights Wage Fight

A STRIKE of farm equipment workers, with 18 International Harvester plants employing 40,000 workers shut down, highlighted the latest developments on the 1955 wage bargaining front.

The Harvester workers were to be joined by nearly 18,000 workers of the Allis-Chalmers chain of six plants as negotiations with this major farm-equipment manufacturer became deadlocked.

The bulk of the Harvester workers jumped the gun with walkouts prior to Monday midnight's deadline. But negotiations continued after the strike took full effect with the main issue the grievance machinery, seniority and others not affecting wage directly. The company had already offered a 10-cent

raise, a layoff-pay plan and other concessions.

MEANWHILE, all indications were that the United Mine Workers may avoid a struggle with the Southern Coal Operators who, it was reported, show signs of capitulating to the agreement signed with the Northern operators providing for an immediate raise of \$1.20 a day, 80 cents more next April. The miners also gained some concessions on vacation pay and premium pay for work Saturday and Sunday.

The United Rubber Workers stepped into the wage fight by invoking a 60-day notice for wage demands and layoff-pay for 15,000 B. G. Goodrich Co. workers. This may be preliminary to similar demands on the other companies in

the field.

THE UNITED Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, representing 30,000 General Electrical Workers in 25 of the company's plants, sharply condemned the IUE-CIO's settlement with the company on the basis of a five-year freeze of contract terms and annual raises of about three percent. The pact which James B. Carey now seeks to get approved in his union's locals also abandoned the "No. 1 demand"—layoff pay—without an explanation to the members.

The UE is still bargaining for its own demands.

The nationwide copper strike of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (IND) was completed as American Smelting and Refining the last of the "Big Four" agreed

to the 15-cent hourly pattern already set in settlement with Anaconda, Kennecott and Phelps-Dodge.

THE 139,000 Chrysler workers have authorized a strike Aug. 31 by an overwhelming vote, if by that time the company fails to come through with acceptable terms.

An American Federation of Labor survey of wage settlement for the first half of 1955 indicates raises range from seven to 12 cents an hour, considerably above last year's level. But the survey also shows that the later months of the half year showed a substantially higher level than in the earlier months. The AFL expects that the influence of the major settlements, like those of steel, auto, mining and others will show an even higher level of raises for the second half of 1955.

'We'd Be Happy to Trade with You'

By CARL HIRSCH

The "glad hand" extended to the touring Soviet farm delegation by Americans from one coast to the other was first of all a greeting in the spirit of peace and friendship. But in addition, the warm welcome was also in anticipation of expanded East-West trade.

The prospect was joyfully greeted by industrialists, farmers, workers throughout the recent 35-day tour of the Soviet agricultural group.

There was much talk of trade during that tour. And many American hosts of the visiting group indicated they are ready to begin battering down the U.S. State Department restrictions which stand in the way of East-West trade.

MOTIVATING Americans is the vast glut, over-production, the threats of depression, unemployment, bankruptcies, based on the following disturbing facts:

- Without wanting to, the U.S. government has virtually "cornered the market" on numerous crops now in huge surplus, stored in warehouses, airplane hangars, mines and caves.

- Farm machinery is once again beginning to pile up in plant yards and around dealers' agencies.

- Packinghouse companies are very much interested in the Soviet bid for trade in certain surplus products. An Armour & Company spokesman told us that the USSR is apparently willing to buy hides and also fats which he said "are now a drug on the American market."

THE TRADE angle helps to explain the lavish friendliness toward the Soviet delegation by even ultra-conservative industrialists and heads of farm organizations, some of whom have made a career out of their hostility to the Soviet Union.

The pressure of a shrunken and still shrinking market for American surpluses, has weaned some of these groupings toward a favorable attitude to East-West trade. That tells part of the story as to why the Soviet delegation received such warm welcome not only from workers and small farmers, who are most concerned with peace. There was similar talk of peace and friendship from wealthy Midwest interests long typified by the McCarthyite and so-called isolationist attitudes of the Chicago Tribune.

John McCaffrey, president of the International Harvester Company is considered the "super-salesman" of the farm implement industry. In his little speech of greeting to the Soviet farm delegation as they arrived to tour through the big Chicago IHC Tractor Works, he couldn't resist trying to "sell" the Russians on the so-called free enterprise system.

BUT McCaffrey's speech dealt mostly with developing "understanding and good will and

trust and confidence" between the U.S. and USSR.

"The warmth and sincerity of the welcome extended to you by our people, and to our American farm delegation in Russia by your people, are expressions of the desire of the American and Russian peoples to know each other better and to live in a world of peace," he said.

Previous to this friendly meeting, one of the Chicago newspapers had tried to provoke an "incident." They recalled that in pre-revolutionary Russia there had been an International Harvester plant and that this plant had allegedly been "taken over" by the Russians. The Chicago Sun-Times built up this story and wanted to "make something of it" when the Soviet delegation visited the Harvester plant here.

Instead, McCaffrey made mention of the fact that "our machines have served Russian farmers" and went on to propose that "perhaps more will be used in the future."

THE POSSIBILITIES for vast trade in farm machinery were emphasized by Soviet delegation leader V. V. Batskevich, who spoke of the Soviet need for tractors, especially those large models with earth-moving attachments.

The prospects for trade in meat products are considered to be more limited. However, William Wood Prince, president of Chicago's stockyards, has emerged as an open champion of East-West trade.

Prince visited the Soviet Union last year and came back with the announcement that he was going to try to convince the U. S. State Department to lift the barriers to East-West trade.

When the Soviet delegation visited the Chicago stockyards, they were warmly greeted by Prince. He spent some time privately with Matskevich, reportedly discussing the matter of trade among other things.

The prospect of trade with the Soviet Union, China and the Eastern democracies has a wide appeal for American farmers, as seen in the statements by farmers and farm organization leaders in recent weeks.

THEY POINT out that the lard surplus is one of the factors which keeps the price of hogs sinking. They cite the present lack of a market for U. S. soybean oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil. And they show that the socialist countries are a vast market for precisely these products.

CHICAGO

This indicates to some degree why it is that a conservative organization like the 1,500,000-member American Farm Bureau Federation has come in recent weeks to look favorably on East-West trade.

Charles B. Schuman, president of the AFBF, made a speech in East Lansing, Michigan recently, where he said that trade with the Soviet Union would contribute to

world peace and would be a major step in expanding markets for the current big supply of U. S. farm products.

It would be to the advantage of the U. S., he said, to trade such products as cotton, wheat and pork.

WHEN the Soviet farm delegation came to Des Moines, they got this "sales pitch" first hand from Howard Hill, Iowa Farm Bureau president, who told them:

"We'll be glad to sell you the products of 30 million hogs for the next four to five years. We

could sell you a couple of hundred million bushels of grain a year. Your people would like our products and we're ready to sell."

The Soviet group listened, smiled and wrote it all down in their notebooks. And then they went on to express their deep agreement with Hill when he said:

"It is my hope that we can start trading with Russia—not just a little, but extremely—trade that is mutually advantageous and will help to establish peace."

"Yes," answered Matskevich, "to trade is certainly better than to fight."



Vladimir Matskevich (second from left), head of the Russian farm delegation visiting this country, studies first electric light bulb invented by Thomas A. Edison, displayed in the Edison Menlo Park Laboratory in Dearborn, Mich. In photo at right, Matskevich looks at the first model A Ford car on exhibition at the Ford Museum in Dearborn. (Federated Pictures).

My Un-American Days

We continue the series of excerpts from the autobiographical book, *False Witness*, by Harvey Matusow, published by Cameron & Kahn (paper-bound edition, \$1.25; cloth-bound, \$2.50).

In earlier installments, we reprinted, in Matusow's own words, his account of the part he played in smear attacks on two unions, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the Distributive Processing and Office Workers. In the following excerpt, we begin Matusow's story of the job he did—for pay—on the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

MY FIRST assignment (for the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission) was to get the names of all Communists in Dayton. I was being tested to determine my value as an investigator.

Dayton had been the strongest center of the United Electrical Workers in Ohio and was also the first city where a large section of the UE bolted and joined the International Union of Electrical Workers—CIO. The commission's plan of investigation was to go into city after city—Dayton, Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Akron, Youngstown and others—all the key industrial cities of Ohio, and prove the UE was "Communist-dominated." I accepted my assignment in Dayton knowing it would either make me or break me. . . .

I didn't have any leads or names of Communists in Dayton. I had to furnish them. It was no difficult task. . . . I was given access to the files of the Dayton Police Department. Although it was second-hand, I got infor-

mation from the Police Department informants. It was accurate enough for my purposes. . . .

One other important source of information for me was the International Union of Electrical Workers—CIO, a group of unionists who had broken from the UE. They cooperated with the commission and then used the commission's report to attack their rival, the UE. The staff of IUE District 7 was at my disposal. I received names, dates and places of UE activities. There was little concern as to the effect the information would have on the workers in those plants under a UE contract. The IUE leaders frankly admitted that their cooperation with the commission would have a harmful effect on future UE contract negotiating.

There was one IUE man who wouldn't play the game. He declared frankly that he had at one time been a Communist, but when called upon to testify before the McCarran committee he refused to name names. Not on the basis of the Fifth Amendment. He gave reasons based on respect he had for those with whom he had a political disagreement, but whom he refused to crucify. . . .

Ohio was a largely industrial state, and the commission concentrated all of its activities in the industrial communities where the trade unions were strong. Its industrial work was concentrated in areas where the United Electrical Workers Union was located, and in my work I was in constant touch with the management. But they depended greatly upon the industrialists of Ohio for their income. One such group is the Keep America Free Council of Canton, Ohio. . . . An-

other group is a private investigatory organization headed by a Colonel Warner. Colonel Warner is also in charge of civil defense for the state of Ohio. His top-secret organization maintains comprehensive files and lists of people and organizations. Its services are sold to plants and business concerns not only in Ohio, but throughout the United States. . . .

The Alliance Manufacturing Co. of Alliance, Ohio, financed the publication of a booklet by the Keep America Free Council which attacked the UE. The union had a contract with Alliance Co. . . .

In Ohio I cooperated with management and its attempts to rid itself of the "trouble-makers" in the unions. I worked behind the scenes with the Ohio commission and General Motors' Frigidaire Division, the Master Electric Co., the GHR Foundry and others. I was in contact with the personnel departments of these plants as an investigator for the commission. I was invited to go through their files and their reports on the activities of employees. Frequently the accusation that someone was a Communist or pro-Communist was originally made by management. I was given information received from informers.

All of the information went into the commission's files and was used for the hearings on Communism in Dayton. Subpenas were served on the leaders of UE District 7. They were hauled before the commission at a time when negotiations were in progress with the Master Electric Co., their largest shop in Dayton.

How Southern Patriots Got Rid of A Racist Broadcaster

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

THE AMERICAN STATES Rights Association suffered a major setback when Ace Carter, its leading spokesman, in Alabama, was driven off the air after a campaign of protests by labor, Jewish, Negro and liberal groups. Acting independently of each other, these groups carried on a campaign of telephone calls to the radio station and letters to the Federal Communications Commission. One of the most decisive factors in forcing Carter's resignation was the withdrawal of advertising from the radio station by a number of its biggest accounts.

Prior to the last of April, Ace Carter had broadcasts twice daily over station WILD. Parading under the banner of the American flag and "Christianity," he directed his main attacks against the Negro people and the supposed threat of "race mongrelization." In addition, he attacked as "Communists" and followers of the "Communist Party line" everyone who did not follow the pro-fascist line of the American

States Rights Association. The United Nations, the U. S. Supreme Court, the NAACP, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Southern Regional Council and the Birmingham News are some of the organizations he labeled either as "Communist fronts" or as tools of the Communists.

The Birmingham News, while in disagreement with the Supreme Court decision on integration in the public schools, had urged that its readers follow a course of moderation in dealing with the question. Carter frequently attacked the whole idea of moderation and issued thinly veiled calls for violence.

Although cut off from one of the main avenues for his hate mongering, Ace Carter will continue to stir up trouble. He is now traveling the state on the payroll of the American States Rights Association, and he will undoubtedly try to spread throughout the state the Klan-inspired White Citizens Councils, which he praised on his radio program.

How One of the 'Unfriendly 22' Handled Walter

By LESTER RODNEY

"IT'S OVER a week now since the frustrated Walter witchhunt left town ahead of schedule after being shellacked by the rousing score of 22-1 in its attempt to find stoolpigeons, rats and informers in the show business. (Let's have another chorus of "There's No Business Like Show Business!") As newspapers measure such things, the actual details of what happened in the high ceilinged chamber of Foley Square's 17th floor are ancient history by the next weekend's paper. And yet it is fact that people who could not get to the hearings are insatiably thirsty for the fullest details of the way in which these splendid men and women of the show world met the enemy on his own home grounds, under his loaded rules, and put him to rout. You see, so much happens in just one hour of give and take between an "unfriendly witness" and the inquisitors that the BEST newspaper reporting (which was the Daily Worker's by far) can still only hastily pick a few of the highlights and leave much of interest and meaning untold.

With this in mind, and feeling that one lucky enough to have sat in on a few of the afternoon sessions should share what he saw and heard with as many people as possible, your reporter now takes you into the hearing room on Thursday afternoon, 2 p.m., Aug. 18 to let you savor the flavor and bite of one of the witnesses (and the important thing he did about the Fifth Amendment).

He is Ivan Black, a vigorous 52 year old Broadway-famous public relations and publicity man, rated the tops in his hard bitten field, a man voted by 600 newspaper and magazine editors as the country's "Number One Starmaker."

AS HE TAKES his seat at the long table and the host of cameramen bang away with picture after picture, Black says cheerfully in a voice that can be heard clear back to the last standee, "Fellows, I don't mind my picture being taken, just one thing I have to ask, for goodness sakes don't let a picture of me looking downhearted get into the papers, because I'm not!"

With this clear, he starts to answer the routine opening questions of committee counsel Tavenner, but somehow his answers are not routine, you know right well from the start despite the surface politeness that these are antagonists, not friends. (After a few minutes Black squints at the light coming in from behind Tavenner's shoulder and asks to have the blinds on that particular window drawn "so I can see you as well as you see me." He doesn't CHARGE a little psychological warfare trick, mind you).

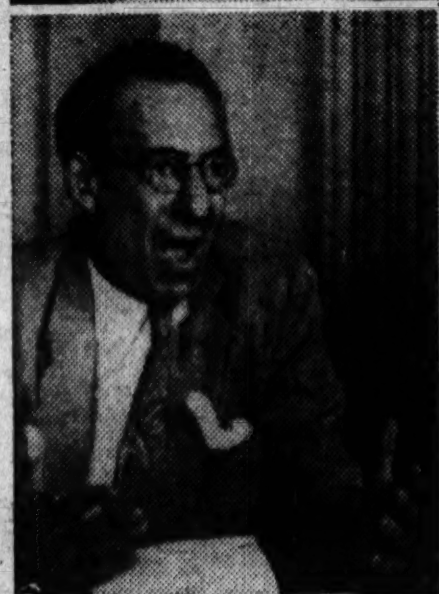
And also, from the start, it is clear that he is not to be browbeaten into losing his poise or his voice. A newspaperman near me at the press table on the first day watching "Bus Stop" actor Lou Polan roar down the committee had observed admiringly "I've seen these babies conduct hearings before, they're a bunch of ham actors themselves, but brother, this time they're up against PROSE!"

Name, where born, tell this committee your educational and employment background.

Born in Philadelphia, name Ivan Black. . . Any other spelling of your last name?

"No other spelling of my last name since I was born," he says calmly yet in a manner which would bring cheers if cheers were allowed.

HE REELS off the background of Harvard, Fine Arts scholarships, topnotch work as architect and newspaperman before turning to public relations. He is entertaining and educational all at once. He had to quit as architect, he explained, when his eyes went bad, and then, with an apologetic nod to the press tables, "I became a



their great hoax about people "hiding something" when they "take the Fifth." Rep. Scherer of Ohio, an otter-eyed little man with a tiny mustache and high collar, turns on his swivel chair and says "When you invoke the Fifth Amendment you mean because to answer the question would tend to INCRIMINATE you, is that correct?"

"Nothing of the sort," Black snaps back. "If you want me to read from the Constitution, with which you may not be familiar, I'll be happy to," and he forthwith extracts a bound copy of the Constitution of the land from a handsome leather cover and lays it right on the table in front of him. Scherer turns to Chairman Wal-

ter and says cholericly "Order him to answer the question, that he is invoking the Fifth Amendment because if he didn't it would tend to INCRIMINATE him. Otherwise he is invoking it improperly."

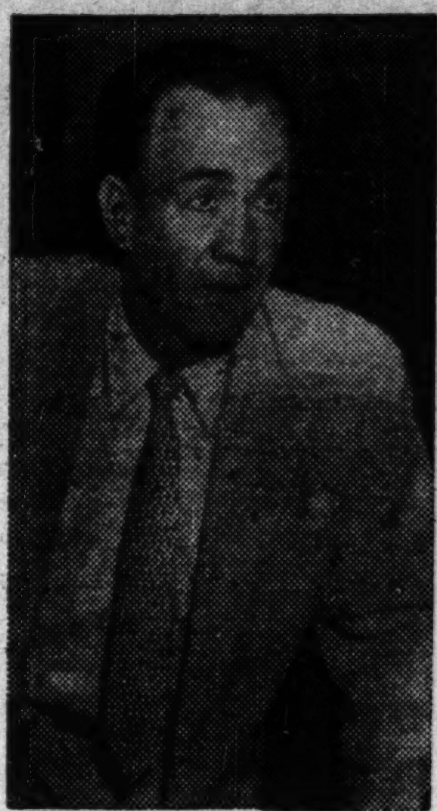
Walter hesitates. His eye is on the Constitution which the ready Black has before him. If you were a painter and stopped to record this moment, you would want to paint a dazzling light emanating from the little book, with the inquisitors, the deadly enemies of the Bill of Rights, blinking and uncertain in its light. Too fanciful? Not really.

"You know what I'm talking about," Black says to Walter, "I am invoking the amendment properly and do not have to use that word."

Walter suddenly agrees, and the point is hastily passed. Black puts the Constitution back into its cover. They were not getting away with the "incriminate" racket today!

And they got away with precious little else even though they had photostatic copies of teaching bulletins from the year 1938 to confront him with, an example of how all through these years the political police have assiduously noted down everything any American ever did that was decent and democratic and progressive, an alarming revelation which should concern millions.

When asked in sinister fashion if he had signed a petition to do away with the un-American committee altogether, Black said "I may say that this committee, despite the appearance of Baruch here, has been denounced by the best people, including FDR!" And when Scherer turned on



Elliott Sullivan told the House Un-American Committee where to get off as the veteran actor defended the constitution against the Walter witch-hunters.

him and sneered "The Communists always say that," Black had the final word. "I might say Hitler always said that all those opposing him were communists" and added with mock politeness "I don't mean to say, Congressman Schnorer, I mean Scherer, that you are Hitler. . ."

Black was just one of 21 such splendid witnesses, which is why the un-Americans were beaten in a way they have rarely been beaten before, a further sign of the slowly but surely changing times, and the opportunity to finish with the men of Salem once and for all.

THREE of the "unfriendly 22" — Upper left, actress Sarah Cunningham, whose family fought in the Revolutionary War and "believed in freedom of association." Below, right, actor Lou Polan of the Broadway hit "Bus Stop," who called the hearing an inquisition. Right, Martin Wolfson of "South Pacific," who answered a question on signing peace petitions with "I have always been interested in peace, and peace is winning."

newspaperman." His eyes came around later, but by then. . .

"The depression was on. There were a lot of unemployed professions in America during the depression, but the MOST unemployed profession must have been the architects."

Yes, he worked "for the government" once, heading up the Radio Division of the Federal Theatre until he said to the three anti-New Deal Congressmen, "the Federal Theatre was wiped out by Congress on July 1, 1938."

And now came the first "real" question. Did you, Mr. Black, ever do public relations work for Cafe Society?

Here Black managed to strike at the heart of the witchhunters' foulest deception, that the invoking of the constitutional privilege necessary to avoid their entrapments means that the witness is hiding something bad and criminal. This is the biggest thing they have going to fool the people, is all too successful; they press it relentlessly and become absolutely frantic when someone fights the word "incriminate."

It is a trick helped by papers like the New York Times, which always puts in the sentence "The amendment protects witnesses against self-incrimination" and never bothers to explain that without invoking it a witness can wind up in jail through either the perjured word of a stoolie or through "contempt" in refusing to name names once he answers the first question.

"Now I've heard Cafe Society mentioned for several days at these hearings," he began in a way which made clear he would ordinarily be happy and proud to answer that question, "you've asked witnesses whether they've entertained there and what not, so apparently there is some snare attached to your question, something about it which is calculated to do me harm, to hurt me and my family. Now of course you have no right to inquire into this area anyhow, so I will invoke the Constitution," and he specified the Fifth Amendment among others.

THIS ISN'T good enough for the modern men of Salem. It spoils

Iowa Papers Tell 'Secret' of Getting Along with the USSR

By CARL HIRSCH

DES MOINES, Ia.

A SURVEY of the Iowa newspapers following the recent tour of the Soviet farm delegation through this state revealed that more such East-West interchange is overwhelming here.

With some exceptions, most papers concluded that a lot of good had resulted from the two-week swing of the Soviet group through the Hawkeye state.

A typical comment was that of the Jefferson (Ia.) Bee which declared editorially:

"We think the visit was one which can make a positive contribution to world peace. It is the type of thing which should be repeated and repeated again and again until mutual acquaintances and understanding have made war unthinkable."

The survey of Iowa newspaper opinion was made by the Des Moines Register, the paper which initiated the exchange of U. S. and Soviet farm delegations by an editorial which it carried last January.

The Register's summation declared: "By and large, Iowa newspapers saw the visit, and the trip to Russia by an American delegation, as important steps toward relaxation of East-West tensions."

THE IOWA reaction was considered significant to the extent that this is a "typical" Midwest state where so-called isolationist attitudes are supposedly strong. Iowa, the major corn-production state, also has a number of highly-industrial areas. Its politics are neither overwhelmingly Republican or Democratic.

The Oilwell Register was one newspaper that switched its position on the Soviet visit once the delegation had arrived in Iowa. Said the paper: "When announce-

ment was made that Russians would be shown our agricultural installations, we editorialized that we thought it was unwise and short-sighted. . . .

"Now we believe we were wrong."

"The exchange of visits by Russians and Americans, coming simultaneously with the summit conference at Geneva . . . has been well-timed."

This and a number of other papers carried editorial conclusions lauding the so-called free enterprise system while at the same favoring the peaceful competition between economic systems "in the open market place of goods and ideas."

Said the Cedar Rapids Gazette: "It is our firm belief, often expressed in these columns, that the road to a world peace that would mean something can come about only through mutual understanding; also that mutual understanding can best be achieved through a continuing interchange of ideas

on a down-to-earth, over-the-back fence, person-to-person basis. . . .

"It is in that same spirit that we greet our Russian visitors to Cedar Rapids with a hearty 'hello.' We want to know the Russian people better, if they'll let us, and we'd like to have them know us better. The exchange visit, which finds 12 Russian farm officials in Iowa while American farmers are in the Soviet, should help tremendously toward that end."

IN CONCLUSION, the Des Moines Register pointed out "Most Iowa newspapers inclined to the view of the Centerville Iowegian that the Russian visit proved the compatibility of individual people. "It's not ordinary people that can't get along," mused the Iowegian.

"The Russian delegation and the Iowa people are hitting it off swell."

"We like them—and they seem to like us. What applies to people—could apply to governments."



Secretary of Agriculture, Benson (far left) receiving the Agricultural delegation from the USSR in Washington.

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FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S tour of the flood-stricken areas dramatizes the fact that this terrible tragedy presents, in the first place, a federal problem.

The events of the first few hours—the disappearance of whole families into the swirling waters—were heart-rending beyond description. The problems that come in the wake of the flood are only now beginning.

These are prevention of epidemics, shelter and food for the homeless, reconstruction of wrecked facilities of all kinds, aid for small farmers and small businessmen, and, most important of all, adequate provision for some time for the tens of thousands of workers whose jobs have been swept away.

The magnitude of this task is far too great for the individual states to handle. We are dealing here with sums that will run into the billions.

The President says that Congress should be called into special session if it becomes necessary. This is what this paper has proposed. But there are no signs yet that Washington is prepared to carry out its immediate responsibilities.

The stress by the President on the Red Cross appeal and on federal loans at 3 percent is all right. But it leaves the main question unanswered. This question—and it's the kind of question the Cadillac Cabinet doesn't like—is what is going to be done for the tens of thousands of workingclass families whose plight, serious as it is at the moment, can become even more grave during the coming weeks and months?

Apart from the normally slow reconstruction of destroyed factories, the workers, especially in the New England area, are faced with an additional problem: the desire of some employers to take advantage of the flood to join the run-away shop parade to less unionized areas, while they collect from the insurance companies at the same time.

The immediate needs, it seems to us, include the following:

- Unemployment checks need to be speeded up and made available at once. (Small farmers who cannot afford three percent loans, need to be assured the necessary grants).

- Additional compensation should be provided to bring the employment benefits in line with the worker's usual wages.

- Reconstruction work in the devastated areas, at which no doubt many of the jobless will be put to work, must have guarantees of prevailing wage scales. No advantage must be taken of the plight of the jobless to pay anything less.

To finance such a program, the federal government should draw on civil defense funds and use all other means available.

IN AN ATOMIC age, man should be able one day, through world-wide scientific cooperation, to master all the forces of nature, including even hurricanes. But now the problem is a different kind. The Cadillac Cabinet, which is used to doing things on a big scale only to line the pockets of the corporations, will have to be pressured, especially by the labor movement, to meet the real needs of the moment and of the people.

THE HARVESTER STRIKE

FOR THE FIRST time since they have been organized, the workers of International Harvester are united in the auto union. Their strike of 40,000 and the effective shutdown of the company's entire chain of plants is dramatic evidence of that.

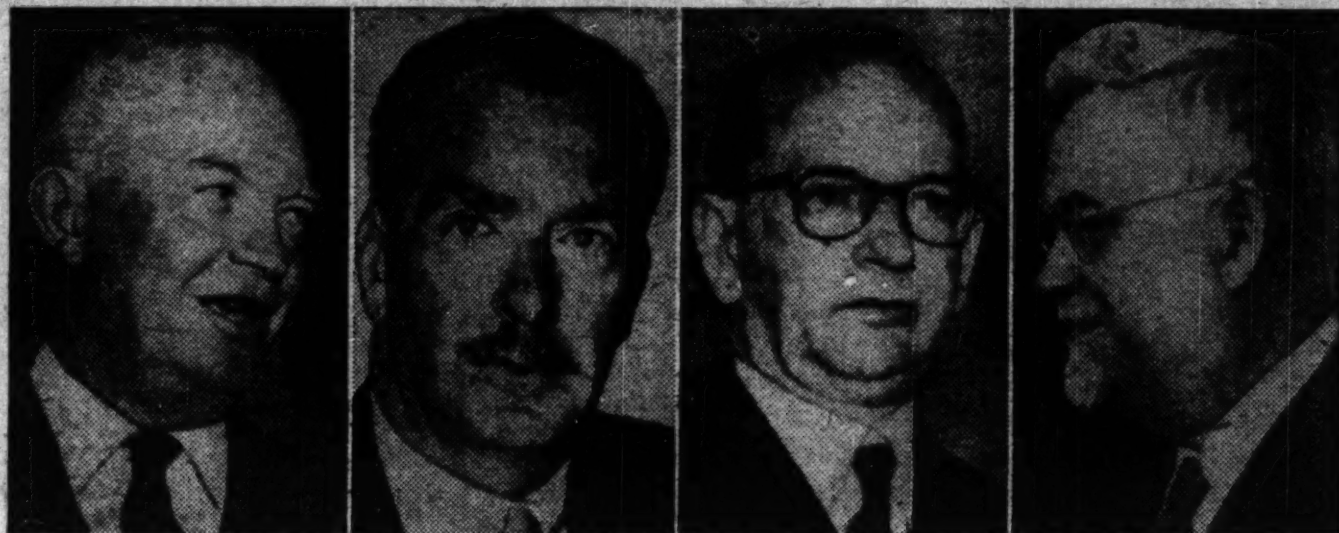
The entrance last spring of Harvester locals of the unaffiliated United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, into UAW-CIO ranks, virtually completed that unity and laid the basis for the union's current fight. It also ended all doubts of the UAW's role as representative of more than 100,000 farm-equipment workers.

The Harvester struggle, is much different, therefore, than the long and bitter struggle and the losses suffered in 1952, when the workers were in several unions, with most in UE. This is a united struggle that will set the pace for the workers of all farm equipment companies. It should receive the full support of all unionists wherever Harvester workers picket. It is another of the important struggles of the 1955 wage round.

Can the U.S. and the USSR Get Together on Arms Cuts?

By JOSEPH CLARK

ON MONDAY, Aug. 29, one of the three main directives of the Geneva Big Four parley will be put to the test. The UN subcommission on disarmament resumes its ses-



EISENHOWER

EDEN

FAURE

BULGANIN

sions in New York and the Summit meeting instructed the Big Four representatives on that commission to take up the Geneva disarmament proposal.

The U.S., the USSR, Britain, France and Canada are represented on this UN disarmament subcommission. Its previous meetings were held in London. And it was on May 10 in London that the Soviet proposal on arms reduction and a nuclear weapons ban under international inspection and control was placed before the commission.

The Soviet proposal, along with President Eisenhower's dramatically presented aerial-survey and blueprint-exchange plan, will be the main items before the UN subcommission meeting.

But the reason hopes are high on the possibility of progress on disarmament is that Eisenhower's plan and the Soviet plan have not been placed as antagonistic or irreconcilable proposals.

A BRIEF REVIEW of this whole postwar debate and struggle on disarmament will put the issues in proper perspective.

The question came before UN shortly after World War II when in 1946 the question of atomic bombs took the center of the stage. At that time Bernard Baruch proposed a plan in the name of the U. S. government, for international ownership and control of all atomic raw materials and atomic manufacture. The world body, in which the U.S. would have a firm voting majority, would take over atomic production the world over.

At that time Andrei Gromyko for the Soviet Union proposed instead that all atomic weapons should be destroyed under a system of worldwide inspection and control.

Since the Soviet Union rejected the idea of a world body OWNING all atomic resources the idea was cultivated that the Soviet Union had rejected inspection and control.

An ironic aspect of the Baruch plan is that it proposed to "tell" other countries the "secret" of atomic energy after they had handed over their atomic resources to the international body.

When President Truman announced in 1949 that the Soviet Union had exploded an atomic bomb the Baruch plan was clearly revealed as out of touch with reality.

Meanwhile the Soviet representatives, including Andrei Vishinsky, stressed more and more the need for a fool-proof system of international inspection to supervise any disarmament or atomic bomb ban. Thus, Vishinsky made it clear that the international commission could come to the Soviet Union, "see, smell and taste" nuclear materials and its production.

FINALLY ON MAY 10 of this year the Soviet government wrapped up all of its previous disarmament proposals, as well as the viewpoints of the western powers, in

an omnibus plan. This plan accepted the Western proposals on levels of armament for the big powers. It also accepted a Western argument that conventional arms must first be reduced and then, by stages, nuclear weapons banned.

This May 10 plan, which Soviet premier Bulganin also presented to the Geneva meeting, made it very clear that there would be no veto on the day-to-day operations of the international agency. And the inspection system took into account the fact that there were many ways of concealing atomic weapons.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S proposal at Geneva for exchanging defense blueprints and aerial surveys was presented as a means of insuring fool-proof inspection. However, the Soviet Union argued that it would not prevent violations. And for that matter, President Eisenhower in the very speech where he presented his

plan, admitted that it would not bar violations of atomic production.

A very significant admission, in view of the above, appeared in a dispatch by N. Y. Times correspondent Dana Adams Schmidt on Aug. 21. In that dispatch Schmidt freely conceded that our government's previous plans were outmoded to say the least. And the Times writer added:

"The only safeguard against nuclear war would therefore be a system of inspection aimed at preventing surprise attack."

"U. S. officials believe this kind of thinking was undoubtedly behind Moscow's May 10 proposals for inspection of big ports, railroad junctions, main roads, air-dromes and the like."

AS THIS NEWSPAPER alone reported from Geneva, the Soviet delegation did not reject Eisenhower's plan for blueprint exchange. (Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

• 1,000 Dead in North Africa

• Breakfast—7,000 Miles-Supper

MORE THAN 1,000 have been killed in the French military suppression of the nationalist uprising in Morocco and Algeria. Within France the extreme right wing was pressing the government of Premier Faure against granting any concessions to the demands of the North Africans for freedom. Washington continued to support the colonial system, in large part to maintain its military bases in North Africa.

A British Canberra twin-jet bomber flew from London to New York and back to London in less than 14½ hours. Thus, the pilot, Capt. John Hackett, and Peter Money, the navigator, had breakfast in London and supper in London, having covered 6,920 miles between the two meals.

THIRTY-EIGHT members of Japan's parliament left for the Soviet Union by way of Peking. The delegation is headed by Rep. Kitamura of the conservative Democratic Party. Before leaving the delegation paid a courtesy call to the Soviet mission in Tokyo. The visit was expected to spur negotiations for diplomatic and trade relations between Japan and the USSR and China.

THE CHIEF MINISTER of the Malayan Federation said that the government would offer amnesty to all Communists in September. The British have been waging a bitter war to eliminate the Malayan supporters of independence, led by the

Communists and left forces, who were also the leaders of the resistance to the Japanese during the war.

THE RESIGNATION of Chiang Kai-shek's chief-of-staff Gen. Sun Li-jen on charges of alleged "negligence" in allowing a so-called "communist spying" in Chiang's army indicated a developing crisis in the Formosa regime. The Chinese government has emphasized that Formosa would be peacefully united with China if the protection of the 7th Fleet and U.S. armed forces were withdrawn from the support of Chiang.

A PLAN FOR a permanent international agency to harness atomic energy for peace has been distributed to members of the United Nations in New York. The plan was circulated after discussions among the U.S., Britain, France, Australia, South Africa, Canada, Portugal and Belgium.

THE SOVIET Union and Greece have signed a trade agreement greatly increasing commerce between both countries. It will run for 17 months and provides \$10,000,000 worth of goods going each way.

JAPAN'S foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu arrived in this country to negotiate the building up of a larger Japanese armed force which the people of Japan and the constitution written under Gen. MacArthur opposes.



Chinese women in native festival at Peking. From among them come the great opera stars.

Has Broadway Invited the Peking Opera?

By BALEVANT GARGI

PARIS

THE RUMORS here are that Broadway producers have cabled the astoundingly successful Chinese Opera from Peking that has been packing them in at the Sarah Bernhardt theatre at the International Theatre Festival. I have heard that the cable for a commercial showing in New York ended with the words, "All Visas Assured." People in Paris who went wild over the Chinese opera stars are jubilant over the news that the Broadway agents are dickering for the show, feeling that this is a magnificent triumph of art over bombs, music over the rattle of bullets.

The opera drew people from all over Europe.

Charlie Chaplin with his family journeyed from Geneva and there was such a rush for tickets that the great comedian was accommodated only with difficulty.

For centuries it was the dragons, the enigmatic characters, the grotesque masks and costumes, the strange and fantastic in Chinese art which fascinated the Western mind. The depth and subtlety, the shimmer and transparent richness of this art lay hidden. For centuries the Western critics and interpreters had cultivated the idea that Chinese art was occult and unknowable.

But the myth of unknowability was broken down by the Chinese opera players. Paris, the heart of Europe, the city of paintings and theatres, the city known for its connoisseurs of art, famous for its sensitivity to beauty and grace, has been taken by surprise. Is it China? Is it from Peking? Strange! Marvellous!

In a theatre packed with gaily dressed women and men the curtain rose and revealed a dimly lit stage with a simple backdrop depicting a Chinese scene in soft colors. A pool of blue light and a glow of red.

THE FIRST EPISODE was "The Meeting of the Three," an adaptation of a popular 14th century romance. A famous general having fled enemies who had slandered and menaced him, is staying at an inn. A young knight and the innkeeper, both would-be protectors of the general, are unknown to each other and suspect each

other. At night the innkeeper steals into the knight's room to take away his sword. In imagined pitch darkness the knight and the innkeeper, straining their eyes to pierce the gloom search and grope for one another with drawn swords.

In this atmosphere of fear and suspicion a ferocious duel begins. Sabres slash the air and the perilous triple jumps of the duellers, their hairbreadth escapes, are full of danger, suspense and comedy. As they flash their swords and miraculously miss each other every time, the adversaries pant like two blood-thirsty leopards, first making you gasp and in the next moment roar with laughter. The

laughter is released not from comic facial contortions but springs out of impossible situations, fantastic postures and the superb orchestration of the actors who perform a breathtaking and precise acrobatic ballet.

In its timing, geometrical exactness and suspense, exploding into comic relief, it is rivalled only by Charlie Chaplin. The grouping of the acrobats is designed subtly, nimbly. The choreography, which makes one's head spin in its complex patterns, has been evolved through hundred of years of tradition and training, has been worked by ancient masters, perfected and matured through ages. The



Chinese children in dance—tomorrow's opera stars.

performances do not seem to have been rehearsed in theatre halls at scheduled times but through centuries, through generations.

The two great actors, Chang Yun-shi who plays the knight, and Chang Chunhuo who plays the innkeeper, are sensational.

I DO NOT know any theatre which requires less knowledge of the spoken word than the Chinese opera. In "The River," we vividly see the old boatman tie his boat to the bank, walk through the mud and help the young girl to embark. The wobbling of the boat and the swaying of the girl as the boatman rows her across the deep waters seem absolutely real. This episode has a lyrical quality and is perfectly harmonized in theme, decor and color. The melodies sung by the charming Miss Liu-lan are belllike and haunting. The tinkling of background music and songs lend it the enchantment of a water color.

In the butterfly dance the acrobatic feats of the players form a pattern of colors and singing lines of human limbs. Women and men in bright costumes jump and somersault and look like butterflies skimming and kissing in the air. In its presentation this piece is nearer to the Western concept of ballet. The butterfly is elusive and the entire dance drama brings out the refrain.

The curtain came down amidst thunderous applause; the clapping lasted ten minutes with shouts of "Bravo!" "Vive les Chinois!" as the players bowed and received the ovation with Oriental modesty and clapped to the audience in return. Distinguished by the hedge of his silver hair stood Charlie Chaplin, nodding and clapping.

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS struggled in the crowd to get a glimpse of the players and to record the ovation. Cable wires hummed and rotary presses whirled. Newspapers, journals, magazines, even the most reactionary bourgeois monopoly papers, flashed the news of these wonderful players. Chaplin came to see and cheer

from Peking. Trees in new leaf, chestnuts in bloom, hedges and bushels of pink, yellow and blossoms, streets scented with blossoms and perfumed women—all paid homage to Peking. The people in buses and subway sighed "L'Opera Chinoise, c'est formidable!"

While the U. S. government myopically fails to see 600 million Chinese, Broadway agents invite the artists of this land to perform. While the French government, after having ratified the Paris Agreements, moves fast to execute the deed, Paris herself negotiates and recognizes China!

Above the festival of theatre and art exhibitions, the Chinese Opera stands like the Eiffel Tower, vivid, great, high. And every Parisian has sensed it. Public demand forced the Chinese players to extend their stay. On June 16 it reopened for an additional ten days. Two hours after the booking office had opened for this second run 15,000 seats had been sold out.



On the Way

by ABNER W. BERRY

Where It's Courageous To Be Good Citizens

BEING A GOOD CITIZEN shouldn't be considered heroic. You keep the laws, exercise the franchise, keep abreast of the times, expose frauds, take an interest in civic affairs and keep a keen eye on the doings of your elected officials. Seems pretty easy — just as it is written in the social study textbooks. But what if you are a Negro in Mississippi, or Georgia, or South Carolina, or Virginia, or . . . you can name the other places.



To keep the laws of Georgia and Mississippi as they are presently written and interpreted is to honor the degrading theory that Negroes are sub-humans, not quite fit for studying in the same schools with white, eating in the same restaurants, occupying the same streetcar seats or drinking from the same water fountains. To want to vote in Mississippi is to court death. In those parts of these United States it requires courage to be a good citizen.

But southern Negroes are giving the nation some of the finest examples of good citizenship, despite state laws and the open incitement of many white officials. In Mississippi they have withstood the attacks of the White Citizens Councils, with their economic boycotts—even murder — and are continuing to press for their rights to vote and to send their children to unsegregated schools. They are exposing the poor citizenship of United States Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., by their actions. For they are upholding the U. S. Constitution, calling the nation's attention to outrages committed against it, while the Attorney General continues to hunt witches in the form of progressive thought.

REV. GEORGE W. LEE, of Belzoni, Mississippi, delivered a mute sermon written in his own blood last May 7 when white supremacy hoodlums murdered him for insisting upon his right to vote as a citizen. The Belzoni murder has gone unsolved. Five Mississippi gubernatorial candidates have since campaigned with one subversive voice against permitting the state's Negroes to function as U. S. citizens. Another murder has been committed. But Brownell, like a sinister legal wasp, goes on building cells of legal clay in which to trap unwary citizens with "wrong" political thoughts.

The state of Georgia has announced that Negro teachers (and white teachers, too) will have to give up their licenses if they do not swear allegiance to the laws that were struck down by the U. S. Supreme Court. Courageously the Georgia Negroes have rallied against this threat to constitutional liberties. This very week the leaders of the threatened teachers have scheduled a meeting with Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for

the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Does Brownell's office feel impelled to come to the defense of a Supreme Court decision and the law of the land? If he experiences any impulses to act he successfully suppressed them and went ahead with plans to indict labor unions for commenting about political campaigns and placing others on his "subversive list."

★ GOV. LUTHER HODGES,

North Carolina, in a radio address, declared that his state would continue with segregated schools, indicating that his state would adopt a "voluntary" segregation plan. North Carolina Negroes, supported by most of the daily newspapers, jumped the Governor for his statement and there was a notable increase in NAACP membership and financial contributions. No one has heard yet from the U. S. Attorney General on such an important matter of federal law.

There have been two hearings in three-man federal courts on the desegregation ruling of the Supreme Court — in Columbia, S. C., and Richmond, Va. In both of these the office of the nation's chief law enforcement officer has been a neutral bystander. There has not been recorded a single intervention by a U. S. District Attorney in any of these cases. Are we to presume victorious litigants in federal cases are to be saddled with enforcement of the decisions they have helped bring about?

It has been said before, and it bears repeating, that where the Constitution and Supreme Court decisions touch upon the rights of Negro citizens, the Attorney General is more than willing to allow Thurgood Marshall to act as the U. S. Attorney General.

It seems strange that the reverse is not the case. For in the case of Negroes fleeing from injustices in the Deep South, Brownell's men have a deadly efficiency. They find no trouble in tracing down a penniless Negro who has escaped from a southern chain-gang and having him held for extradition, but they have not yet found a lyncher, nor have they prosecuted one southern official for denying Negroes their constitutional rights under cover of law.

★
SO, WHILE WE APPLAUD the courage of the southern Negroes and their friends who are battling the Dixiecrat enemies of the Constitution right down to the wire, let us not forget the cowardice — and worse of Herbert Brownell. For it is the refusal of the Attorney General's office to discharge its normal functions that makes it necessary for southern patriots to withstand the death-throes desperation tactics of the Dixiecrats. As an editorial in the Los Angeles Tribune, a Negro weekly, put it on Aug. 12 in discussing Brownell's laxity:

"There never has been an attorney general . . . who has been the betrayal to the liberty he is charged with guarding that Herbert Brownell has been."

Workers Election in Mass. CIO Sews Up Final Leather

PEABODY (FP). — The CIO Leather Workers Organizing Committee has been named bargaining agent for 1,410 employees of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. plant here.

The CIO received 811 votes, topping the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen (AFL) who polled 357. The AFL

union had taken in the leather workers formerly represented by the independent Int. Fur & Leather Workers Union.

The A. C. Lawrence election brings to a virtual close a series of elections in the leather industry in this area. The CIO represents a majority of the workers. Only a few small shops voted to have the AFL union as bargaining agent.

Christians of East and West Uniting for Peace

By HAL HARPER

The world's millions of Christians are divided into many different sects and live under two sharply contrasting social systems. One such society is our individualistic and predatory capitalism symbolized by Wall Street with its endless tussle for markets and

profits. The second is the collective and fraternal socialist order which became more than a dream visualized in books with the advent of the Soviet Union, a generation and a half ago.

Yet today Christians of both societies are clasping hands peacefully—and I believe practically—to undertake the joint task of preserving world peace and of maintaining an enlightened coexistence between the capitalist and socialist halves of the earth. As a result, Baptists and Methodists of Iowa and Texas will find themselves cooperating in these great and universal common aims with Soviet believers from Petrograd and the Ukraine.

★
IN A week-long session (Aug. 2-9) at Davos, Switzerland, the 90-member central executive committee of the World Council of Churches, representing 163 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations on all of the six continents, officially invited the Russian Orthodox Church of the Soviet Union to enter into "full and free relationship" with all the sects comprising the council. The action undertaken by this powerful Christian federation was in re-

(Editor's Note—Hal Harper is a progressive writer who was reared in the American Protestant tradition. His analysis of the developing cooperation between Christians of the capitalist countries and those of the Soviet

Union for peace and coexistence reflects his constant study of social and international trends shown by religious groups reacting to the militant pressure of the earth's peoples for a world freed from the threat of atomic war.)

for "mutual inspection" of arms.

Emerging from the Davos conference of churchmen is the fact that a Russian Orthodox church is assuming a place as a responsible Christian denomination with a respected voice in the deliberations of world religious circles.

By radio, television and scare headlines the anti-Soviet campaigns have been justified by references to "godless communism."

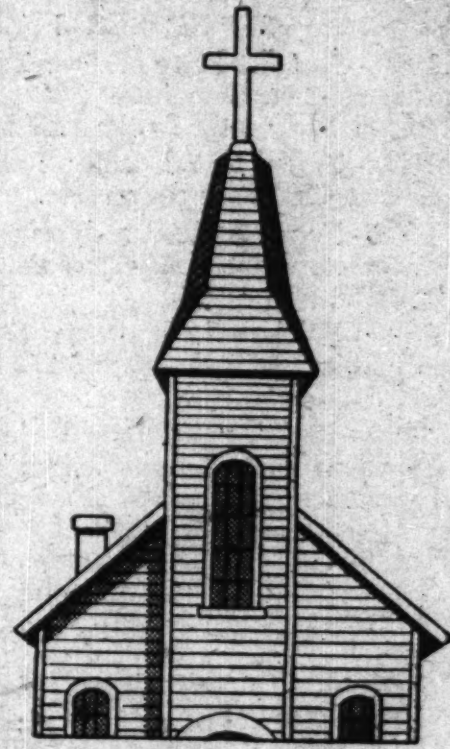
By the evidence of the Davos session this tactic has lost its effectiveness in view of the frank desire for peace displayed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist nations.

"I know that the Soviet government is officially non-religious," a Methodist minister remarked to this writer at a recent luncheon session. "Still it was the first regime in its nation to grant complete freedom of worship to all sects. In its tremendous desire for peace, I feel that it realizes more than any of the Western powers Christ's dictum that 'they who take up the sword shall perish by the sword.'"

MANY other Protestant clergymen, with whom I have talked have expressed the same understanding of the Soviet peace policy and felt that it expressed the ethic of their opposition, founded on religious teachings, toward war. The three historic anti-war sects—Quakers, Mennonites and the Brethren—have intensified through their press and their official leadership their campaign for world peace and for the necessary international agreements that will assure peace.

Meanwhile necessity, as well as a common inheritance of belief, have made increasing numbers of Christian ministers and laymen in the capitalist countries see the need for a close and deeply mutual relation with their co-religionists of the Soviet Union.

Until recently, reactionary American clergymen and publishers were able successfully to misrepresent the Russian Orthodox Church—one of Christendom's largest denominations—as some sort of a puppet sect with no freedom of conscious or action.



During the last few years, this church addressed repeated appeals to its sister religious bodies throughout the earth, asking them to unite in the fight for peace and offering its earnest cooperation toward that end.

Its efforts have borne fruit, and the Russian Church has at last been accorded recognition by the churchmen who assembled at Davos.

Priests of the Russian Orthodox Church will now be regarded as authentic clergymen by millions of religious folk in every section of the globe. Communicants of that body will be accepted as fellow-Christians, entitled to hold pro-socialist political views, by more conservative believers of Protestant and Western Orthodox sects.

★
THE CHURCHMEN in attendance at Davos were from countries where resistance to the threat of war is a common catalyst bringing together all sectors of liberal and progressive opinion in the mutual effort to preserve peace.

They will continue to manifest their will for peace through their temples and chapels. Their fight will be strengthened because their fellow-believers of the socialist Soviet Union will be praying and marching beside them.



THE WORKER'S ALMANAC

SEPTEMBER

"I saw old Autumn in the misty morn
Stand shadowless like silence, listening
To silence."—Thomas Hood.

SEPTEMBER 2

1839.—Birthday of Henry George, reformer, author of "Progress and Poverty," founder of Single Tax movement holding that taxes should be laid on land values only.

1921.—Federal troops entered West Virginia; mine owners' airplanes bombed striking miners.

1945.—V-J Day (Victory in Japan), ending action in the Pacific Theater of War.

1949.—Longshoremen on Pacific Coast struck and were joined on Nov. 9 by East Coast longshore workers.

SEPTEMBER 3

1919.—Socialist Party of America split at Chicago convention. Communist Party and Communist Labor Party were founded by Left Wing.

1929.—Trade Union Unity League was organized at Cleveland convention.

1934.—Four hundred and seventy-five thousand workers walked out of the mills in a nationwide strike.

1900.—Workmen's Circle was founded as first Jewish labor fraternal organization in the United States.

1920.—Birthday of Marie Richardson, young Negro woman jailed on a charge of "making false and fraudulent statements" when she applied for job as clerk in the Library of Congress. Greet her at Box A, Women's Penitentiary, Alderson, W. Va.



SEPTEMBER 5

1774.—First Continental Congress met at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia.

1882.—First Labor Day Parade in U. S. was held in New York City.

SEPTEMBER 6

1832.—First New England convention of farmers, mechanics and other workmen opened at Boston.

1860.—Birthday of Jane Addams, founder of Hull House in Chicago, social worker, and leader of women's peace movement.

SEPTEMBER 12

1932.—Unemployed of Toledo, Ohio, near starvation after county authorities cut off relief, marched on groceries and seized food.

SEPTEMBER 13

1858.—Negro fugitive John Price was seized by slaveholders but was rescued by students and a professor of Oberlin College, Ohio. Price was sent safely to Canada.



SEPTEMBER 14

1938.—Workers of Briggs Manufacturing Co. struck against speedup.

SEPTEMBER 16

1914.—Birthday of Sidney Steinberg, victim of Smith Act. Write him at West Street House of Detention, New York City.

SEPTEMBER 17

1787.—Delegates to Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia ratified the U. S. Constitution. It then went to the states, where the people began a successful struggle for the inclusion of a Bill of Rights.



1884.—Birthday of Charles Tomlinson Griffes, American composer.

1917.—Twenty-eight thousand iron workers and ship-builders struck in San Francisco for a wage increase.

SEPTEMBER 18

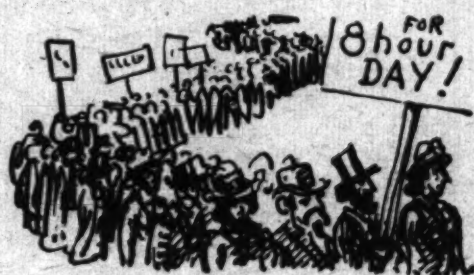
1850.—Strong fugitive-slave bill passed by U.S. Mass resistance began throughout the nation.

SEPTEMBER 20

1903.—Troops moved into Cripple Creek, Colo., to break the miners' strike.

SEPTEMBER 22

1722.—Birthday of Samuel Adams, organizer of the Sons of Liberty and the Committees of Correspondence, signer of the Declaration of Independence, one of the foremost fighters for the national Bill of Rights, fighter for Jeffersonian democracy.



"The fear of the peoples abusing their liberty is made an argument against their having the enjoyment of it; as if anything were so much to be dreaded my mankind as slavery."—From a letter to James Warren.

1776.—Nathan Hale was executed by the British as a spy during the American Revolution.

1919.—United States Steel strike began under leadership of William Z. Foster and others for shorter hours and right to organize. Three hundred and sixty-five thousand workers struck.

1935.—Four hundred thousand coal miners walked out in a nation-wide bituminous coal strike.

SEPTEMBER 23

1904.—Birthday of Arnold Johnson, victim of Smith Act. Write him at Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Va.

1950.—Internal Security Act (McCarran Act) became law. It requires the registration of all Communist and "Communist-front" organizations when ordered to do so by the Subversive Activities Control Board, and permits the deportation or exclusion of any alien.



SEPTEMBER 24

1906.—Birthday of Gil Green, Communist Party leader, victim of Smith thought-control Act, refugee from political persecution.

SEPTEMBER 26

1898.—Birthday of George Gershwin, American composer.

SEPTEMBER 28

1785.—Birthday of David Walker, great Negro leader, author of "Walker's Appeal," 1829, call to Negroes to struggle against slavery.

1839.—Birthday of Frances Willard, founder of Women's Christian Temperance movement, largest women's organization in the 19th Century, which she directed into active work for woman suffrage.

SEPTEMBER 29

1930.—Four thousand textile workers at Danville, Va., struck against the "stretch-out" (speed-up) system and for the right to organize.

Compiled by Elizabeth Lawson.

TV Views

By BEN LEVINE

THE SEA is a most flexible stage property. It can roar across the wide CinemaScope screen, you can hear it murmur in a tiny seashell, and, with proper stage management, it can come alive in the TV set of one's living room, as it did one Tuesday night when I turned to Spotlight Playhouse of Channel 2 for a dramatization of Joseph Conrad's "The Black Mate."

Conrad's eerie sea atmosphere of the old schooner days was packed snugly into my TV box—the seagulls screaming, the masts creaking and the sailors talking of ghosts revisiting ships where they once lived and worked.

I wasn't expecting much more than sea scenery and sea poetry out of this half-hour show, and it seemed to be burning into a ghost story, but I was wrong. The story developed into a powerful appeal for an old man's right to work.

Paul Kelly played the part of a first mate who, because his white hair barred him from the ships he loved, dyed his hair black. Hence the title "The Black Mate."

In the final scene the Black Mate directs the scudding schooner around the Cape of Good Hope, while his hair, white once more, flies defiantly in the howling winds.

I WELCOME this fine sketch for a particular reason of my own. It gives me an opportunity to deal with a sentence in a review I read a few years back in a progressive newspaper (not the Daily Worker), which has been hurtling around in my brain like a scrap of steel in a vacuum cleaner. The review concerned Albert Maltz's novel, "The Journey of Simon McKeever," a novel which had held me spellbound from the first page to the last. It was a story of a penniless 73-year-old man afflicted with arthritis who hitch-hikes hundreds of miles to a doctor he mistakenly believes can cure him.

The young snip of a reviewer in this West Coast paper (he must have been very young) coolly dismissed that extraordinary work of art with the comment that an old man is not the proper subject of literature.

He may have been young, this reviewer, but he could not have been so young as not to have heard of that old man, King Lear, the hero of Shakespeare's greatest play, who, stripped naked to the blinding storm, and wandering through five acts and hundreds of miles to join Cordelia in Dover, sees his own tragedy mirrored in the poverty and misery of his people.

So mighty is this old man that Charles Lamb declared he simply could not be acted. "The contemptible machinery," Lamb wrote, "by which they try to mimic the storm he (King Lear) goes out in is not more inadequate to represent the horror of the real elements than any actor

can be to represent Lear... the explosions of his passions are terrible as a volcano."

Orson Welles proved there was some truth in Lamb's judgment when, with all his showmanship, he failed to squeeze the King Lear mountain into the TV molehill dimensions.

SOPHOCLES, too, would level the thunder and lightning of his "Oedipus at Colonus" against the young west coast reviewer's impertinent remark. This drama, said to be written by the Greek tragedian when he was nearly 100 years old, is considered by many to be his great work.

It is a sequel to the more ingenious "Oedipus Rex" but its poetry passion rise to greater heights as it tells of the journey of Oedipus from Thebes to Colonus near Athens, and portrays the undying pride of the dying old, blind king as he refuses to forgive the son who betrayed him or the city that exiled him.

Old age has its own fires, fed by vast experience, which is probably what Bernard Shaw meant when he said, at about the time he was over 70, that his beard was once red with anger but now it was white with rage.

SHAKESPEARE and Sophocles and Shaw (Back to Methuselah) are three examples. There are many others, such as Balzac's greatest creation, Pere Goriot. And there are other great literary methods of treating old age. The lecherous Falstaff, for example, lives forever in Shakespeare's lines and in Verdi's music. Verdi, by the way, in his 80th year (the time when he composed Falstaff) also tried his hand at King Lear, but he apparently found the subject too immense even for his genius, for he ordered the music destroyed after his death.

Cicero in "De Senectute," awards old age some consolation prizes and assures us it is pleasant to be freed from the passions that shake youth. I studied that essay in college, but I was then not even one and twenty and it was no use to talk to me.

I was moved more by Browning's Rabbi Ben Ezra's plea to "Grow old along with me, the best is, yet to be," in a poem more militant than Cicero's stoic resignation.

But most moving of all are the grand old men of history and literature. Only recently, I learned, an audience at the Wingdale Lodge summer resort greeted with an ovation the dramatization of the story of Simon McKeever.

Old men not the subject of great literature? Consider, young man, the journey of Moses through the wilderness, of Lear to Dover, of Oedipus to Colonus, of the Black Mate to the Cape of Good Hope, and of Simon McKeever to Los Angeles.

Current Films

VERY disturbing is news that RKO has acquired the European and U. S. distribution rights to the West German fascist movie "08-15." Newsweek Magazine described it as follows: "It carefully avoids... any reflection either on the simple soldier or the Prussian officers' clique that caused all the trouble (Hitler's war against humanity). The laughter and applause from German war vets." The film was named after the Wehrmacht's barracks scenes, perhaps because they are spiced with obscenities never before blared from a sound track invariably drawn standard machine gun of World

War II and was written by Ernst von Salomon who held an important movie post, appointed by the Propaganda Minister Goebbels during the Hitler period. It is now being dubbed into English and as soon as some of the pornographic barracks scenes have been deleted it will receive a "major release" in the U. S. Von Salomon, it is worth noting, is also preparing the screenplay for a West German film of the life and death of Walter Rathenau, German's foreign minister and Jew who was murdered by fascist thugs in 1922. This is a case of the murderer making a movie of his victim.

Fast's Short Stories

A Volume That Digs Deep Into Our Day

"THE LAST SUPPER AND OTHER STORIES," by Howard Fast. Blue Heron Press. 214p. \$2.

By BEN LEVINE

HOWARD FAST'S latest book, "The Last Supper and Other Stories," was snapped up so quickly by members of my family when I brought it home for review that I could not get to it for several days. When I finally got the book, I saw why they would not let it go until they finished it.

The last story in this book, "My Father," explains the deeply moving appeal of all the other stories. It is a short autobiography rather than a short story, and it tells of the author's early and formative years. Fast's father, we learn, was an iron worker who, though he was barely able to read and write, was the inspiration for a talented son to devote his talents to the cause of the working class.

The rest of the stories fall into two categories—the satiric and the heroic. They portray both the reactionary trend in our country following World War II and the basic strength and goodness of the masses of the American people. They are excellent illustrations of the point made by Cedric Belfrage, exiled editor of the "Guardian," in his parting statement, that America "is furiously going forward and backward at the same time."

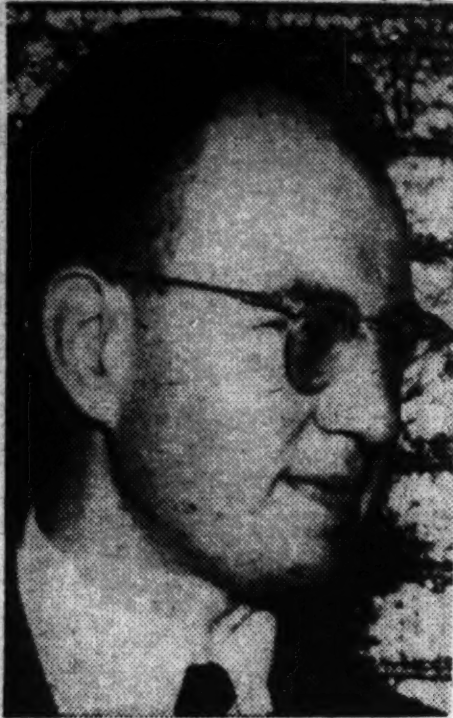
THERE have been past periods in American history when a certain lassitude followed a mighty effort of the people in the struggle for democracy. Such a period was the conclusion of the Civil War, concerning which we have some famous correspondence between Marx and Engels. Engels indicated his irritation with the "Yankees" because in 1864 the voters almost defeated Lincoln just as he was leading them victoriously in the fight against the slaveholders. Marx, in his reply, assured Engels this was only a passing phase, that great upheavals are often followed by a momentary weariness.

Fast's short story, "Journey to Boston," depicts another such phase in American history, at the end of the War for Independence. I take it Fast offers it as a parallel to our present case, when, following the world defeat of fascism, the pendulum in our country halted in its forward swing and the forces of reaction were able to push it backward.

The first story in the book, "The Last Supper," which gives the book its title, is a biting satire of the stoolpigeon Reign of Terror whose accuracy is convincing to the present generation and will be horrifyingly amazing to posterity.

THE "HERO" in the "Last Supper," a penniless radical writer in the Depression Days, is, as the story opens, a rich radio and TV executive. His swift degeneration into a Judas when he is panicked by the shadow of the Un-Americans is etched so truthfully that a reviewer is tempted to give this case history one of the many names that come easily to mind, but I shall heed the formal warning in the flyleaf: "All the characters in this book are fictitious, and any resemblance to any living person is purely coincidental."

"A Walk Home" is a frightening tale, with all the atmosphere of a ghost story about the Arch Fiend treading on the heels of the solitary walker in a dark lane. But this is a very real story that happens almost every day in almost any American factory town, of a worker approached by



HOWARD FAST

two FBI creatures on his walk home. The worker, however, is not frightened, and the net effect of this skillful horror story is courage, not fear.

A special niche in the Hall of Infamy should go to the loathsome character in "The Upraised Pinion."

SEVERAL Voltairean satires are aimed at the stupidity, the selfishness or the panic of the upper class.

"The vision of Henry J. Baxter" is about a millionaire who digs a \$3,000,000 hole in the ground to win security against the A-bomb. This story gives political meaning to the old joke



about the millionaire who ordered a round pool table with chin-chilla fur covering, etc.

There is a funny story about a millionaire's wife and her psychoanalyst, and a savage sketch about a senatorial "Gentleman from Mississippi" and there's a satire about world affairs in the Arabian desert, called "Coca Cola."

YOU WILL get much amusement from satires such as these, but the tales you will remember best are those in the heroic category.

"The Ancestor," (already printed in The Worker) goes back to the 17th Century to evoke the spirit that made Britain's Great Rebellion great and fed the revolutionary stream of early America.

The childhood of Samuel Adams in "The Child and the Ship" is another inspiring story of the spirit of the American Revolution.

Perhaps the greatest single portrayal of all is the Mexican peasant in "Christ in Cuernavaca."

vaca" whose face reflects "that strange, frightening Mexican anger that has amazed the world before and will amaze it again."

Fast's prison experience (Fast, as the reader knows, was framed along with other members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and jailed for refusing to divulge names of Spaniards to Franco's friends in the American government) is the source for two great sketches—"Dignity" and "Sunday Morning."

The unconquerable dignity of men whose heads are "bloody but unbowed" inspires these prison memories.

"Sunday Morning" tells, with remarkable economy of means and with remarkable restraint, of the refined torture practiced on a venerable political prisoner, and of the manner in which the victim holds on to his sanity and to his sympathy for his fellow men. It is a small sketch but it remains fixed in my mind along with the powerful scenes of Dostoevsky's "House of the Dead."

IT IS interesting, and it is no accident, that the title story is a modern analogy to the treachery of Judas Iscariot, and that one of the most tender tales in the heroic part of the book, "The Holy Child," is also taken from the same historical period, the reign of the Emperor Tiberius.

Joseph, the carpenter, is the central character of "The Holy Child," and the picture of this worker standing up to the might of the mighty Roman empire is a splendid counterfoil to the publicans and stoolpigeons of the Pax Romana.

The world at that time suffered from the same Roman pox that plagues the "Free World" today.

Judas is remembered by everyone, but his fellow-stoolies by the thousands infested all ranks in Roman life, from the highest to the lowest.

The chief organizer of this stoolpigeon system was the infamous Sejanus, and it might be worthwhile for Fast to do a novel about this FBI chief of 2,000 years ago. The result of Sejanus' activities, as Tacitus relates in detail, was to divide the entire Roman Senate into stoolpigeons and their victims. Even members of the Emperor's family, men and women and children, were betrayed to the executioner on charges of conspiracy, which in those days generally consisted in the charge that the victim conspired to cast magic spells against the life of Tiberius. The conjugal bed gave no safety. Tacitus tells of a case in which a wife testified to what her husband said in his sleep. Sejanus himself was finally caught in a plot against the Emperor's life.

The reader of Tacitus will sometimes think he is reading about the Un-Americans and the McCarthyites of today. But there is a difference, as Fast's stories show. There is greater hope today, for there are strong currents in American life and American traditions that are increasingly fighting the terror.

The net effect of Fast's latest book is the assurance it conveys that the American people will play an important part in saving the world from Wall St.

A chat with the reader



On Little Girls

AS WE write these words, the nine-year-old \$150 automobile which is to carry us to our vacation retreat is parked downstairs. The luggage is stacked in the hallway. The children are dressed and the noises they are making outside our door hint of their impatience to be off. Under the circumstances the reader has no right to expect marvels of us. We would have preferred, in fact, that instead of this column there should have appeared merely a little note that R.F.H. was on vacation and that his column would be resumed on his return. But the editor who is handling the pages warned that in the event of our abdication this space would come to the reader entirely blank, a prospect which no newspaper man could entertain without a sense of guilt too heavy to carry to his grave.

It isn't that we haven't been thinking about the subject for this column. For weeks, now, we have planned to devote this space to little girls, a subject with which we have been preoccupied ever since the stork dropped a female child on our door step two years ago.

IT IS difficult for us to conceive of a time in human history when female children were regarded as somehow of less value than male children, although we know from books that it is true. It is also difficult for us to understand the attitude against which a child guidance expert polemicized in a recent article for parents—the attitude of "some" fathers who regard girl children as the exclusive problem of mothers.

We go for male children, of course, but a little girl has a special effluence, an inner something-or-other which is calculated to make the adult male, father or non-father a most obsequious, truckling, fawning, servile bondsman.

We are prepared to acknowledge, for instance, and with far less embarrassment than you would expect, that we were actually on the verge of writing poems to the Little Princess in our house. We even got around to describing her hair as "thistle-down washed in gold." While a pretty figure of speech, we must say, in a more objective moment, that it is not so appropriate as our present nickname for her, which is "Little Baldilocks."

ONE REASON we so frankly admit our weakness is that it is one which we share with scores of writers down through the ages. Recently we discovered that Alexander Woolcott, who was never a father (but three times a godfather) also doted on little girls. But as we read from his collected works it seems that the qualities he admired in little girls were those identified with Lady Macbeth—or Dorothy Parker.

Woolcott devoted most of one of his essays to a little girl, also named Sally, who was overheard plotting the horrible end of a child on the next block: "We will put her on the ground and let snakes crawl on her . . . and when she has gone to Heaven, her little sister WILL WEAR ALL HER DRESSES."

We confess that the little girl in our house has revealed a similar note of acerbity toward tiny babies who on occasion visit our home. But it is not for this we love her. We prefer her in her more affectionate and cuddlesome moods, whether the affection is directed toward us or toward one of those weird uncloth-

ed dolls she piles in her doll carriage.

SOME MONTHS ago we stumbled across a little book which contained a piece by John Brown, M. D., of Edinburgh, known to our childhood as the author of "Rab and His Friends." This piece concerned a fabulous little girl named Marjorie Fleming, a great favorite of Sir Walter Scott, who at the age of six wrote poems, recited Shakespeare, and so captivated the great intellects of her time as to win an eternal place in literary history, despite her sad and untimely death at the age of eight years and 11 months.

"She's the most extraordinary creature I ever met with," Sir Walter said, "and her repeating of Shakespeare overpowers me as nothing else does."

Concluding his essay, Dr. Brown asks: "Do we make too much of this little child, who has been in her grave in Abbotshall Kirkyard these 50 and more years? We may of her cleverness—not of her affectionateness, her nature."

Fifty years later our own Mark Twain fell in love with Marjorie Fleming and wrote his own story of her brief but moving career. "She was made out of thunderstorms and sunshine," said Mark, "and not even her little perfunctory pieties and shop made holiness could squelch her spirits or put out her fires for long."

And what Mark loved about Marjorie was not only her cleverness nor her "affectionateness" but her badness, which suggests that Woolcott is not alone in seeking out the Lady Macbeth qualities in the youngest of the females. And beyond that, said Mark, alluding to her diary, "she was the bewitchingest speller and pnetuator in all Christendom."

"I have adored Marjorie for six- and -thirty years," wrote Mark. "I have adored her in detail. I have adored the whole of her; but above all other details—just a little above all other details—I have adored her because she detested that odious and confusing and unvanquishable and unlearnable and shameless invention, the multiplication table."

WE WISH we had time to give you excerpts from Marjorie's journal, as quoted "without commoes" by Mark Twain, not in the bowdlerized version which the proper Dr. Brown uses. But the sweet and timeless voice of the little girl who sleeps in Abbotshall churchyard in Scotland must yield to the more insistent if less eloquent voice of the living little girl outside our door who commands us to be up and doing.

—R.F.H.



Words that will live...

Documents from American History

The following circular, an important document in the struggle for the ten-hour day, was issued by the carpenters, masons, and stonecutters of Boston during their strike in 1835. It was one of the most influential pieces of agitation produced by the early labor movement.

WE are contending for the recognition of the natural right to dispose of our own time in

such quantities as we deem and believe to be most conducive to our own happiness, and the welfare of all those engaged in manual labor.

We have been too long subjected to the odious, cruel, unjust, and tyrannical system which compels the operative mechanic to exhaust his physical and mental powers by excessive toil, until he has no desire but to eat and sleep, and in many cases he

has no power to do either from extreme debility.

WE HAVE rights, and we have duties to perform as American citizens, which forbids us to dispose of more than ten hours for a day's work.

Our opposers resort to the most degrading obloquy to injure us. They tell us "We shall spend all our hours of leisure in drunkenness and debauchery if

the hours of labor are reduced."

To show the utter fallacy of their idiotic reasoning, we have only to say, they employ us about eight months in the year during the longest and the hottest days, and in short days hundreds of us remain idle for want of work. When the long days again appear, our guardians set us to work, as they say, "to keep us from getting drunk." No fear

has ever been expressed by these benevolent employers respecting our morals while we are idle in short days, through their avarice.

The God of the universe has given us time, health and strength. We utterly deny the right of any man to dictate to us how much of it we shall sell.

Source: The Faith of Our Fathers, edited by Irving Mark and Eugene Schwab, pp. 341-344.

Below the Rio Grande

By RALPH CRANE
(A REVIEW)

FROM TIME to time, one or another Latin American country hits the headlines. It may be Guatemala, Chile, Argentina, or almost any other of the 20 Latin American republics. When you read these news stories, did you feel the need of something more basic, a thorough picture of Latin America as a whole, its economy, the nature of its governments and of its dependence upon United States monopolists?

This need is now supplied by a 64-page booklet by Herman Olden, written in collaboration with Labor Research Association and issued by International Publishers. It is entitled "U. S. Over Latin America" and sells for the moderate price of 50 cents.

It cites examples of Latin American rulers forcibly overthrown when the U. S. Government had no further use for them (Peru and Venezuela in 1948). It shows how U. S. pressure accounted for anti-labor and anti-Communist measures in Brazil and Chile in 1947, and in Cuba in 1947 and 1953.

U. S. CONTROL over Latin America is indicated by its large, growing share of investments and trade in that area. The booklet shows how this same U. S. control is responsible for the retardation of industrialization and for the physical undernourishment of two-thirds of the people of Latin America. It shows how U. S. investment and trade are

used as a weapon to gear the economies south of the border to the needs of the U. S. war machine.

There is an interesting account of past U. S. policy, and of the struggle between the United States and Great Britain for supremacy in Latin America; and an analysis of the Good Neighbor Policy. As internal retarding factors in the various countries, the author refers to the latifundistas (large landowners) and to the Catholic Church which was, and still is, a large landowner.

You will read how the AFL and the CIO, through the Regional Organization of Inter-American Workers (ORIT), follow a pro-imperialist course in Latin America; and how the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) fights for the interests of the peoples of the area, Indian, Negro and white.

A special chapter deals with the liberation struggle of the peoples of Latin America. It refers to the widespread popular opposition to the military pacts imposed on various Latin American governments by the United States; and to the overthrow of the Ubico dictatorship in Guatemala and of Gomez in Venezuela under the inspiration of the war against fascism. It presents the reasons for the setbacks of the democratic struggle in Latin America in the postwar years; and classifies the various governments according to the degree of reaction, stating that "Guatemala's ousted democratic regime

was the only example of genuine democratic government in Latin America." It offers a basic analysis of the cop d'etat (violent overthrow of governments, without a revolutionary change, pointing out that now "the military coup as the method of political change in Latin America usually reflects U. S. involvement in some manner."

THE short concluding chapter states that Latin America "presents a challenge to the war plans—growing opposition to foreign oppression. It ends: "Progressives in the U. S. must understand the desires of the Latin American peoples for full national sovereignty, internal democracy, and economic development. Sympathetic recognition of these national rights by the American people, leading to co-operation on the basis of equality with the Latin American peoples, will strengthen the struggle at home against reaction and the danger of war."

You will value the booklet also for the charts it contains, based on the latest statistics of the U. S. Government and of the United Nations.

There has long been a need for a series of pamphlets on the countries to the south of us. International Publishers deserves great praise for publishing Olden's booklet, which is to be followed by others on Brazil, Puerto Rico and some other countries.

Your Health

TRAVEL TIPS FOR VACATIONERS

ONE of the greatest problems with regard to any out-of-town vacation is getting where you're getting and then coming back again. This column isn't going to be able to help with the problem of getting out of town without frayed fenders or nerves on a Friday afternoon, nor will it offer any magic formulas for getting a seat on the train Friday afternoon, nor will it offer any magic formulas for getting a seat on the train or bus on a holiday weekend. But it can pass on some information to help foil that old bogey of travelers, motion sickness, as well as on some of the other health questions confronting many who take trips.

A recent International Symposium on Health and Travel held in New York City brought together medical experts from many countries, and their general conclusion is a cheerful one—motion sickness need no longer be a problem. The symposium speakers noted that a number of new drugs are highly effective against all forms of motion sickness (car, sea, air, train). Among these are Bonamine, Mareline and Phenegan.

WHEN CHILDREN TRAVEL

Children are particularly prone to motion sickness. In fact, it is estimated that at least 80 percent of all kids are likely to become unhappy when traveling, with susceptibility to car or train sickness even higher than that to sea or air sickness. Most authorities feel that the

emotional factors are all-important in preventing a child from becoming sick en route. Distraction is probably the most effective prescription for a youngster who begins to get that queasy feeling. Diet is also important. Just before and while traveling with children, it is best to go easy on fats and fluids; instead, give foods high in carbohydrates and salts. Prepared salads and well-traveled sandwiches should be avoided.

As for infants, the simpler the food the better. Precooked cereal, canned (or jarred) fruits, vegetables and fruit juices are excellent diet items.

Of course, with children as with adults, prevention is better and easier than cure. Medical advice should be sought about the advisability of using one of the preventive drugs mentioned earlier. These drugs usually can be administered with safety to youngsters.

WHEN SICK PERSONS TRAVEL

There is a common fear among many sick persons that traveling, particularly by air, is dangerous. This is far from the truth, unless of course a person is acutely ill and not supposed to exert himself or herself. For those with chronic illnesses, travel can be perfectly safe, and air travel, because it requires the least exertion, can be the safest way to get somewhere.

For example, with regard to cardiacs, Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, distinguished medical authority, makes this statement: "He whose heart will let him walk comfort-

ably can fly. Many persons with a handicapped heart fear traveling by plane, but this fear is not justified in today's pressurized cabins."

One warning though: Persons with illnesses that can flare up suddenly or go through serious crises should not travel alone. Someone should be on hand who knows the nature of the illness and what to do about it, and that someone should be equipped with suitable medication. For example, a person with angina pectoris should have a supply of nitroglycerine handy.

IT IS even more important for the ailing than for the well to be careful about diet before and during a trip. Simple foods without condiments or sharp spices are recommended for people with sensitive stomachs.

Other precautions recommended by Dr. Alvarez and others fall in the realms of common sense. For example, if possible, persons who wear glasses should carry an extra pair when traveling.

TRAVEL DURING PREGNANCY

Not so long ago, pregnant women were generally forbidden from any form of travel. Today, it is generally recognized that such bans are unnecessary. However, before traveling an expectant mother should check with her doctor and let him make the decision. This is particularly important during the first three and last months of pregnancy.

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Her book, "I Speak My Own Piece: Autobiography of a Rebel Girl," will be published soon after Labor Day. Everyone who subscribes or renews a 1-YEAR SUB to the Daily Worker before Labor Day—or gets a year's combination of WORKER and D.W.—CAN get FREE a copy of this book as it rolls off the press.

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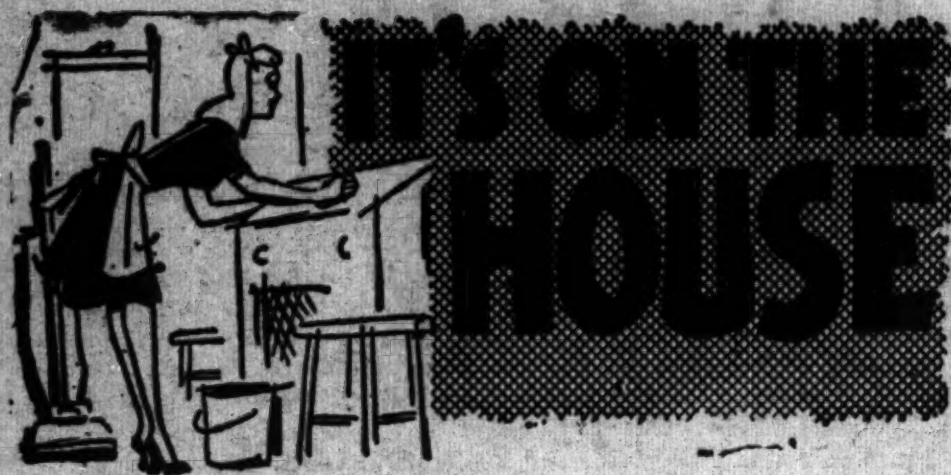
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Honey for Children

By JO LYNNE

Federated Press

THERE IS no better natural sweet than honey, especially for children. Many doctors and dentists recommend it to replace sugar in children's diets. About four-fifths of extracted honey is sugar, mostly in the form of simple sugars which are easy to digest. There are, in addition to water, small amounts of protein, minerals and vitamins.

Those who eat honey and honey products are indirectly helping to assure the country of continued supplies of 50 or more important crops which depend on honeybees for pollination. If honeybees are to perform this valuable service, producers must have a market for the honey crop each year.

Most of the honey marketed in the United States is extracted honey; that is, honey that has been separated from the comb. Most extracted honey is sold in liquid form but crystallized honey is becoming popular. Whether it is called candied, creamed, or spread, it has a fine texture, spreads easily and doesn't drip.

Comb honey is still available and is a great treat served with hot biscuits for breakfast, lunch or supper. It is more expensive than the extracted honey, of course.

HONEY GRADES

Some of the honey in stores has been graded according to standards set up by the U. S.

Department of Agriculture. Top grade is U. S. Grade A or U. S. Fancy. Next is U. S. Grade B or U. S. Choice. Flavor, clarity, floral essence and blend are all considered in grading honey.

Over half the honey produced in this country is light-colored, mild-flavored sweet clover, or alfalfa honey. Distinctively flavored honeys come also from orange and other citrus blossoms, tupelo trees of the south, wild sage, buckwheat, horsemint, basswood, and the tulip trees. The darkest table honey is buckwheat.

Most of the honey on the market is a blend. By blending, producers and processors keep their honey brands uniform in color and flavor.

STORAGE AND USE

Honey is at its best uncooked. Use it plain as a spread, or combine with equal parts of butter or margarine, melted and beaten together. Use honey instead of sugar in a hard sauce, for hot desserts. It makes a delicious topping for ice cream.

Extracted and comb honey keep best in covered containers in a dry place at room temperature. The cover is necessary, because honey loses aroma and flavor and absorbs moisture and odors when exposed to air.

Honey kept many months may darken and become stronger in flavor but will still be usable. If it crystallizes, this is a natural process and does not injure the honey. To bring honey back to liquid form, place container in a pan of warm water until the crystals disappear. Be careful not to overheat. Too much heat causes the honey to change color and flavor.

HONEY LACE COOKIES

½ cup shortening
½ cup liquid honey
½ tsp baking powder
1 egg
1 cup shredded coconut
½ cup chopped nuts
½ cup sugar
1-4 tsp salt
1 cup quick-cooking rolled oats
1 cup sifted all-purpose flour.
½ tsp soda
Cream shortening, sugar and honey together until light. Add egg and beat well. Sift dry ingredients together, combine with the creamed mixture. Stir in the oats, coconut and nuts. Drop by tablespoons on a greased cookie sheet, two inches apart. Bake at 350 degrees for 15 minutes. Remove from pan while warm.



TWO-PIECE NEWS

A comfortable outfit for your busy winter season. Pattern number 8126 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Send 35c in coin, your name, address, pattern number and size the Federated Press, 1150 Ave. of the Americas, New York 36. The latest issue of our pattern magazine contains dozens more smart, easy to sew styles for all ages. Send 25c for your copy of the fall and winter '55 issue.



CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

Maude Malone: She Pounded the Pavements for Woman's Suffrage

By LOLA PAINE

IT WAS quite a spectacle back in 1909 when Maude Malone put on a sandwich sign and walked Broadway demanding women's right to vote.

Men heckled and the cops chased her away, but she always came back.

She had a green sandwich sign with red letters for St. Patrick's Day. And on other days she wore a yellow sign, yellow for the suffrage movement, with black letters. Those signs said: "Women Vote in Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Why not New York?"

And below they said, "Harlem Equal Rights League," which was an organization Maude Malone founded as part of the city's division of the National Women's Suffrage Association.

Women like Maude Malone, who was a fighter for greater rights for women together with Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the suffrage movement, devoted long hard years of work to the suffrage movement. They knew that the war for women's votes stretched over 72 years, that women were beaten, bruised and arrested in this fight.

AND they knew that from the battle started—in 1848 with the Women's Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls, N.Y. convention—up to Aug. 26, 1920, when the 19th Amendment was proclaimed, there was no let-up.

Maude Malone joined Mrs. Catt's organization in the very early 1900's when she got out of private school. She came to the fight for women's vote by way of a militant family, her father being an Irishman, a Fenian and a physician who devoted his spare time to the trade union movement here. Her mother was too busy in Irish activities.

Maude spoke of how her father used to take her three brothers, two sisters and her — the three girls wearing pigtails — to Cooper Union meetings every Sunday. She spoke of their home being a hotbed of activity whenever elections or any other political events took place.

Maude started the Harlem League in 1905 because she was "tired of writing letters to politicians who didn't pay any attention." Then a new phase of the fight began.

Nobody ever heard of women getting up in open meetings and calling for the right to vote. But the women did just that. They stood on platforms at 23 St. and Madison Ave., down on Bleeker Street and up in Harlem. Other women joined them from the streets and the crowds grew. But sometimes "proper" women snubbed and snickered when "gentlemen" tossed watermelon rind at the speakers.

USUALLY, most of the newspapers ribbed the women. But occasionally, as the time when the league held a straw vote for women on the city elections, a paper would comment in this way: "While the straw vote experiment may seem on the surface like merely playing at voting, yet a succession of large votes by women through this method would speedily break down some of the most effective objections to the extension of legal suffrage to women."

Maude had a good eye for publicity because that was needed. Sometimes the street meetings would be broken up, and then the town knew about it. She used to go into a restaurant, draping her sign, eat her dinner and then walk slowly out of the place with the sign smack in front of her. You could just see her enormous feathered hat, her face, the sign and her shoes.

A judge used to say to her and her fellow suffragettes whenever they came before him, "Ladies, why don't you go to a nice quiet park?"

The ladies went, but not to a park. They kept on stirring up their fellow women and male allies. In 1912, Maude made headlines and editorials when she came up against Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The Colonel, as leader of the Bull Moose wing of the GOP, was touring the state, trying to get the primary designation for the Republican presidential convention.

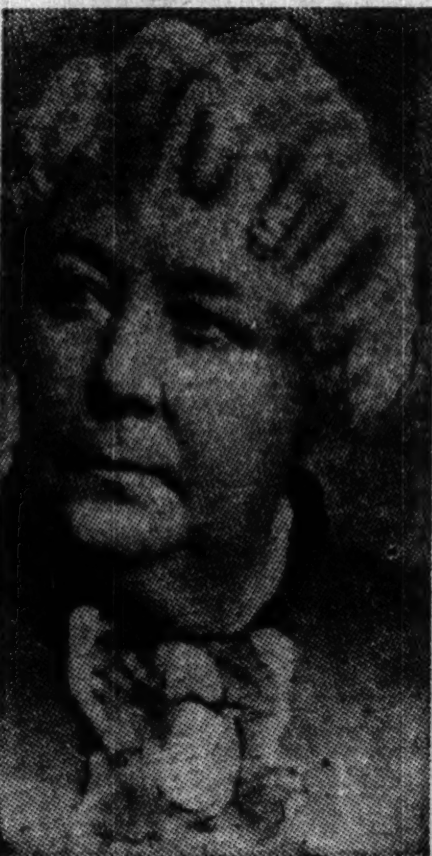
HERE'S what happened when the colonel made a speech here, according to one of the papers:

"The Colonel's chief adventure of the evening was with Maude Malone, a suffragette who holds all records for interrupting. She rose up in the middle of the audience in the New Star Casino.

"How about votes for women, Mr. Roosevelt?" said she with a flick at her tightly combed hair.

"The Colonel stilled the rising tumult and replied:

"Madam, I have asked that



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

you women be allowed to vote to determine whether you shall vote.

"At the tail of the laughter that shook the 3,000 people in the Casino came the voice of Miss Malone quavering but persistent:

"Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Roosevelt."

"Her voice was drowned by catcalls, hisses, jeers and a medley of noises. She had champions who planted themselves in front of her with clenched fists. Dozens of men started up threatening to put her out."

It seems that a policeman finally persuaded Maude to leave, but not before she had made an impression on the Colonel, who again repeated his statement about women voting first to determine whether they should vote, etc. etc.

THE BROOKLYN Daily Times explained the incident editorially: Miss Maude undertook to induce Colonel Roosevelt to show himself either for or against equal suffrage. She did not wholly succeed, for the ex-President made apparent that he still regards the referendum as more vital than the extension of suffrage without regard to sex. But she certainly succeeded in throwing down a gauntlet that

that some more courageous champion of masculine will doubtless take up."

Wilson won the election, but he hadn't reckoned with the women, who wanted their rightful place in shaping their country's policies. In January 1917, the women threw a picket line around the White House, demanding the right to vote. In groups of six they marched, morning, noon and night—for two years!

Maude Malone was in that picket line and, when Wilson started reprisals against them, she and the 267 other women were sent to Occuquan Workhouse, one of the filthiest jails in the country. As the line kept going, women were yanked off, each serving about 60 days in prison.

WILSON'S treatment of the women aroused national sympathy for them. On June 4, 1919, after two and one half years of picketing and prison sentences Congress passed the 19th Amendment and sent it to the states to be ratified. This took another year — until Aug. 26, 1920.

Maude Malone regarded the 25th anniversary of women suffrage as a milestone. Women have gone far in this time, she said. But she felt that the real road of woman's equality in our country is only partly travelled. She believed that woman's economic, state cultural, social and political rights must be guaranteed by national law. And she held up Article 112 of the USSR Constitution as a model.

She also felt that the attitude of progressive organizations around women's rights was negative. She pointed out that progressive groups criticized the so-called "Equal Rights" amendment because it threatened certain guaranteed rights—but they did not offer a progressive amendment in its place.

"If progressive organizations were afraid that his amendment would remove necessary protection for working women by treating them the same as men, then why didn't they promote an amendment which would retain women's labor guarantee among all other guarantees?" she asked.

"EVEN the Communists," — and Maude was a Communist and in her later years the Daily Worker's librarian — "who have put up such a fight for minority groups have fallen down on the women question," Maude said. "And particularly the Communist women because they have a special role in this. Sometime the women have to show the way, as we did way back," she stated emphatically, "and then the men came along." But the men had better get going, she said.

Yes, Maude Malone was on old time courageous fighter. Whether it was 1905 or 1945, she was ready to do her part to see that women, once and for all, come into their own. It's the order of the day, she said.

Maude Malone remained keen in mind, a militant fighter in behalf of equal, economic, social and political rights for women.

She led an industrious and fruitful life. In her later years, she was ill, but, she kept abreast of day to day events, full of hope and confidence that Socialism will be achieved.

Records Tumbled in World Youth Meet in Warsaw

Here, exclusively in this country, are the results of the men's track and field events at the recently concluded Second International Youth Games held in Warsaw. These games are rated in the track world second only to the Olympics. Four world records

were set. Shirley Strickland of Australia ran the 100 meters in 11.3. Hilda Donath of East Germany broke the record for the 400 meters with 54.4. Krivosov of the USSR set a new hammer throw record of 64.33 meters and Lavrov of the USSR topped the 50 kilometer walk mark with 4, 16, 51.2. Host country Poland made a strong showing all along the line, indicating steady growth.

In the whole youth games, including 23 sports, 4,000 athletes from 45 countries participated. In track and field there were 431 competitors from 19 countries, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China (NOT FORMOSA), Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, East Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Poland, Roumania, the USSR, Sweden, Switzerland. China showed a crackerjack basketball, soccer and gymnastics team which figure to score points in the Olympics.

The track and field results:

MEN'S EVENTS

100-Metre Run: 1, Bartenev, USSR, 10.4; 2, Tokarev, USSR, 10.4; 3, Goldovanyi, Hungary, 10.5; 4, Konovalov, USSR, 10.5; 5, Janacek, Czechoslovakia, 10.76; 6, Viesenmayer, Rumania, 10.8.

200-Metre Run: 1, Janacek, Czechoslovakia, 21.2; 2, Schmidt, Poland, 21.3; 3, Bartenev, USSR, 21.3; 4, Konovalov, USSR, 21.3; 5, Tokarev, USSR, 21.3; 6, Baranowski, Poland, 21.7.

400-Metre Run: 1, Ignatiev, USSR, 47.2; 2, Makomaski, Poland, 47.9; 3, Adamik Hungary, 48.0; 4, Mach, Poland, 48.4; 5, Mann, German Democratic Republic, 48.6; 6, Sudrigeanu, Rumania, 49.3.

1500-Metre Run: 1, Tabori, Hungary, 3:41.6; 2, Rozsavoei, Hungary, 3:42.0; 3, Hermann, German Democratic Republic, 3:42.6; 4, Lewandowski, Poland, 3:45.0; 5, Okorokov, USSR, 3:45.6; 6, Ritzenheim, German Democratic Republic, 3:46.4.

5000-Metre Run: 1, Chromik, 13:55.2; 2, Iharos, Hungary, 13:56.6; 3, Kovacs, Hungary, 13:57.6; 4, Szabo, Hungary, 14:00.6; 5, Krzyzkowiak, Poland, 14:05.8; 6, Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, 14:11.4.

Marathon: 1, Filin, USSR, 2 hrs., 28:41.8; 2, Grishayev USSR, 2 hrs., 28:42.0; 3, Pechanek, Czechoslovakia, 2 hrs., 34:19.2; 4, Mayer, German Democratic Republic, 2 hrs., 35:41.0; 5, Nishida, Japan, 2 hrs., 36:04.6; 6, Witkowski, Poland, 2 hrs., 36:52.2.

110-Meter Hurdles: 1, Stolarov, 14.6; 2, Bogatov, USSR, 14.6; 3, Bulanchik, USSR, 14.7; 4, Schmolinsky, German Democratic

Republic, 14.9; 5, Retezar, Hungary, 14.9.

8000-Meter Obstacle Run: 1, Vlasenko, USSR, 8:49.4; 2, Brlica, Czechoslovakia, 8:54.0; 3, Saltykov, USSR, 9:01.2; 4, Chomiczewski, Poland, 9:11.8; 5, Spasov, Bulgaria, 9:14.8; 6, Goerlt, German Democratic Republic, 9:16.2.

Pole Vault: 1, Chernkov, USSR, 3.35 m.; 2, Wazny, Poland, 4.30 m.; 3, Bulatov, USSR, 4.30 m.; 4, Janiszewski, Poland, 4.20 m.; 5, Adamczyk, Poland, 4.20 m.; 6, Preussger, German Democratic Republic, 4.10 m.

Hammer Throw: 1, Krivosov, USSR, 64.33m. (new world record); 2, Csermak, Hungary, 61.48 m. (new Hungarian record); 3, Riedkin, USSR, 60.20 m.; 4, Maca, Czechoslovakia, 59.64 m.; 5, Hut, Poland, 58.65 m.; Plechenkov, USSR, 56.91 m.

Discus: 1, Matveyev, USSR, 54.41 m.; 2, Merta, Czechoslovakia, 53.01 m.; 3, Szczepni, Hungary, 51.56 m.; 4, Cihak, Czechoslovakia, 51.09 m.; 5, Vrabel, Czechoslovakia, 50.78 m.; 6, Milev, Bulgaria, 50.42 m.

Hop, Step and Jump: Shcherbakov, USSR, 16.35 m. (European record); 2, Chen, USSR, 15.80 m.; 3, Rehak, Czechoslovakia, 15.46 m.; 4, Serin, Romania, 15.27 m. (new Romanian record); 5, Dementov, USSR, 15.26 m.; 6, Kleintert, German Democratic Republic, 15.16 m.

Javelin Throw: 1, Sidlo, Poland, 77.93 m.; 2, Gorskoy, USSR, 75.02 m.; 3, Kuznetsov, USSR, 74.85 m.; 4, Walczak, Poland, 70.69 m.; 5, Radziwonowicz, Poland, 70.42 m.; 6, Krasznai, Hungary, 68.05 m.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100-Metre Run: 1, Strickland, Australia, 11.3 (new world record); 2, Neszmelyi, Hungary, 11.5; 3, Safronova, USSR, 11.7; 4, Koehler, German Democratic Republic, 11.7; 5, Kusionowna, Poland, 11.9;

6, Polinichenko, USSR, 12.0.

200-Metre Run: 1, Safronova, USSR, 24.2; 2, Itkina, USSR, 24.5; 3, Strickland, Australia, 24.5; 4, Koehler, German Democratic Republic, 24.7; 5, Lerczakowna, Poland, 24.8; 6, Anchelevich, USSR, 25.1.

400-Metre Run: 1, Donath, German Democratic Republic, 54.4; 2, Otkalenko, USSR, 55.5; 3, Sicoe, Romania, 56.0; 4, Solopova, USSR, 57.1; 5, Muellerova, Czechoslovakia, 58.0; 6, Zeitz, German Democratic Republic, 58.0.

800-Metre Run: 1, Otkolenko, USSR, 2:09.4; 2, Lysenko, USSR, 2:10.0; 3, Donath, German Democratic Republic, 2:10.2; 4, Pestkowna, Poland, 2:12.0; 5, Muellerova, Czechoslovakia, 2:12.7; 6, Gaworowna, Poland, 2:14.0.

High Jump: 1, Balas, Romania, 166 cm.; 2, Modrachova, Czechoslovakia, 164 cm.; 3, Pisareva, USSR, 164 cm.; 4, Garms, USSR, 161 cm.; 5, Mochilina, USSR, 156 cm.; 6, Kertes, Hungary, 156 cm.

Broad Jump: 1, Vinogradova, USSR, 6.27 m. (European and Soviet record); 2, Kusion, Poland, 5.92 m.; 3, Lituyeva, USSR, 5.90 m.; 4, Rozkosna, Czechoslovakia, 5.82 m.; 5, Dunska-Krzesinka, Poland, 5.80 m.; 6, Gyarmati, Hungary, 5.79 m.

Shot Put: 1, Zybina, USSR, 15.43 m.; 2, Doynikova, USSR, 14.91 m.; 3, Luetke, German Democratic Republic, 14.02 m.; 5, Tislerova, Czechoslovakia, 13.63 m.; 6, Gorchakova, USSR, 13.34 m.

Javelin Throw: 1, Chudina, USSR, 51.60 m.; 2, Ciachowna, Poland, 48.99 m. (new Polish record); 3, Majka-Dobrzycka, Poland, 47.85 m.; 4, Gorchakova, USSR, 47.69 m.; 5, Wojtaszek, Poland, 47.11 m.; 6, Zimbristeanu, Romania, 47.00 m.

N. C. Group Chartered to Fight Mixed Schools

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 23.—

An organization was incorporated yesterday to "maintain the purity and culture of the white race" by a group calling itself "Patriots of North Carolina, Inc." A 234-page document of incorporation listing 356 charter members—most of them figures prominent in political, civic and business affairs.

One of its immediate aims will be support of the recently-outlined plan of Gov. Luther H. Hodges to maintain segregated schools on a

"voluntary" basis wherever possible, it was learned.

The charter list includes a number of state legislators, a former state Democratic chairman, two former speakers of the House, a state utilities commissioner, a state highway commissioner, a former U. S. district attorney, mayors, city and town officials and county political figures.

The organization said existing social structure in North Carolina in which the two distinct races heretofore have lived as separate groups, and the value of educating the different races in separate schools.

The initial membership includes persons from 59 of the state's 100 counties — most of them in the heavily Negro populated east and in Piedmont, with a few from the Western North Carolina mountains.

"In my opinion it is the largest such organization ever formed in the South," said Secretary of State Thad Eure who issued the charter.

Eure said the organization "fully complies" with state laws governing corporations and political groups and with the special laws enacted in 1953 governing secret societies such as the Ku Klux Klan.

"This is not one of those," Eure said. "It lists the names and addresses of every member."

The charter, however, did not list the directors who are empowered to make, alter or rescind the by-laws without a vote of the large membership.

The Flood Took Our Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

have divided them before."

What "getting back to normal" meant became harder and harder to figure out the more I saw of Torrington.

LIMPING our way over to them, I stood with Mrs. Edmond Fink, in a heap of small smooth boulders. "This was a street—Franklin Street," she said. It was rubbish, from the bridge down to the Torrington Mfg. Co., which looked stable from our vantage point. She said, however, it's new factory was washed out.

"See that there?" she said, pointing to a small tinny mass. "That was a car." Heaps of three others, barely discernible as parts of cars, stood out here and there in the boulders. "See the remains of that bridge? There were four stores on each side, built right on the bridge. The water rushed under them, carrying them off. There's where the bus terminal stood," she said, indicating a mass of rubbish.

Parts of a stone wall on one side of the "street" remained. The stores which had swept down the river had crashed into it. A wrecked greenhouse was across the river—a \$35,000 loss, she said. "There's Howard's shoe store—was to have had its grand opening Friday, for three new apparel stores. The man had borrowed \$50,000 and now he's lost everything."

Caught against the remains of the bridge and sticking up crazily from the water were masses of huge boards — "one thing that caused so much damage," she said. "This lumber came from Hotchkiss Lumber mill, three-fourths a mile upstream."

The hotel, which even the Red Cross survey classed as destroyed, toppled crazily, its foundation gutted as the 50-mile an hour current bearing lumber, other stores, filling station and cars struck it.

The Palace theater, on Main St., looked whole, but its screen was destroyed, and its interior washed out. The brick A & P store was only a shell. All the contaminated food not removed by the waters was now removed, "but they say they'll rebuild, as the building's contaminated."

And on Park Ave., "every house, and there must have been 100, is all washed out, the water coming in from the back," said my informant.

TORRINGTON at least had found temporary homes for most of its homeless, however, while Waterbury still had an estimated 650 families homeless.

In St. Joseph's school gymnasium, refugees still talked dazedly of the flash flood which caught all unprepared. Caspir Alshausky, who admitted to being "over 81," of 684 N. Riverside St., retired saloon keeper, who'd been rescued by a boat, said, "I've lived on the Naugatuck river 40 years, and I never thought it would raise up so quick. Never seen anything in my life like this."

Mrs. Mary Moriarty, 25, there with her husband, William, 32, a maintenance worker at the Republican American newspaper, and their 4-year-old Mary Ellen and 9 months-old Patricia, said a neighbor awoke them at 6 a.m. They climbed on the garage roof next door. "We got out fast when we saw the Washington Ave., bridge come down," she said, as she finished diapering Patricia, pinning a Sacred Heart medal on the diaper, the child's only apparel.

Then, to a nurse who came by to take Patricia's temperature and ask if there were "any more vomiting," she explained the baby had been fussy since getting her typhoid shot. By this time some 12,440 inoculations had been given in Waterbury.

The big room was full of men who had worked all their lives, amassing only a little household furniture, and now, with wives and young children, had nothing but rain-soaked clothing thrown on to

escape the raging flood. Many had but slim prospects of returning to work before Christmas.

A FELLOW PASSENGER, one of four on the bus going to Torrington, who included a pregnant woman, was Tom Brewster, of Thomaston, who's resided on the Naugatuck River for 60 years, and worked at the Chase Manufacturing Co. for 36 years.

From Waterbury to Torrington he acted as guide and interpreter to the reporter. Not that any comment was needed to see the obvious havoc wrought—iron fences down and railroad ties scattered outside of the Chase Co. plant at Waterville, cars stuck deep in silt up to the windshield, box cars off the rails near the Waterville division of the Scovill company.

Employed at the Chase Waterville division, badly hit, he figured it would be Christmas before the plant began operation.

"I never saw anything like it on this river," he said. "The flood of '38 was a toy compared to this." He paused to point out where 40,000 tons of coal in back of Chase catsup shop went down the river.

A spur of the New York and New Haven railroad, was uprooted, lying up and down the river bank.

AS THE BUS went slowly along, he pointed to a small building. "See that? Scotty's dog house—hamburg stand—it used to be way back there on the other side of the road. See, there's the foundation. And here—you can't see a thing but ground—a woman had 120,000 gladioli plants."

His commentary continued. There was where three cars were swept out of joint garages, "just swept down the river—but the people were taken out by boat." Four trailers, two on their sides, were all that remained of a 20-trailer camp, filled with workers in Brass Valley industries before the flood.

"And one of the mothers, with a 2 months-old baby in one arm, managed to swim from the camp about 200 yards to high ground. They lived."

There was the Laurel inn, on the left of the road, torn from its foundations on the right of the road, 100 yards away. A pile of lumber like giant matches was the remains of a house from whose roof a man and two children and two of his neighbor's children—he'd been baby-sitting for the neighbor—were rescued by a boat. One of the babies was ill from gas escaping from a main, but was hospitalized and recovering.

"And here's where the Orris Manufacturing Co. was," he said. "The whole factory and bridge went down the river." Water still churned angrily over a mass of boulders.

As he left the bus, he was pointing out the Seth Thomas factory, where "the river rushed through and took two million dollars' worth of clocks."

Drug Cure Seen for Cancer by 1975

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 21.—There will be a cure for cancer by 1975, Dr. B. R. Baker of the Southern Research Institute at Birmingham, Ala., predicted last night.

"Drugs for the cure of the major types of cancer will be found within the next 20 years," Baker told the seventh summer seminar on the chemistry of natural products at the University of New Brunswick.

Stork Train

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—A special U. S. Army "stork train" with 12 expectant mothers aboard headed for Leghorn, Italy.

Transfers of the expectant mothers, all wives of American military personnel, were necessitated by the curtailment of facilities at the Army hospital in Salzburg in preparation for the withdrawal of troops from Austria.

NEW YORK STANDING

WORKER

County	Goal	Achieved	%	Goal	Achieved	%
Manhattan	3200	2477	77	1000	201	20
Brooklyn	3000	2173	72	2000	1090	55
Bronx	1800	1247	69	500	10	2
Queens	1500	1010	68	300	212	42
Upstate	500	183	36	500	279	56
TOTAL	10,000	7095	71	4500	1792	40

DAILY WORKER

County	Goal	Achieved	%	Goal	Achieved	%
Manhattan	400	348	86	200	24	12
Brooklyn	380	435	115	250	4	1
Bronx	240	114	47	100	13	13
Queens	400	211	53	150	16	10
Upstate	400	190	47	200	94	47
TOTAL	2000	1212	61	1000	140	14

Bovine Habit

PONDERS END, England, Aug. 21.—Firemen rescued a cow last night from an aqueduct on which it had become marooned. The same firemen rescued the same cow from the same aqueduct twice in one week last year.

Bigger Clip Due

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Haircuts will take an extra 25 cents out of the pockets of Chicago-area residents, beginning Sept. 1. Barber-shop owners have voted to boost prices to \$1.75 on weekdays and \$2 on Saturdays.

Humanity Marches Into The New Atomic Age

By JOHN STACHEL

The Geneva Conference on peace-time uses of atomic energy was the most important scientific meeting ever held. For it signalled the beginning of a world-wide speed-up of humanity's march into a new era—the era of atomic power. For fifteen years, since the military significance of atomic research was discovered, the atomic scientists of each nation have been working in strictly guarded isolation from each other, the accent in their work on military developments, their accomplishments state secrets. Yet every scientist felt in his heart the truth of Soviet physicist Kapitz's famous remark, that to use atomic energy exclusively for A-bombs was like using electricity only for electric chairs.

And now the moment had come, thanks to the lessening in cold war tensions, when they could get together to show off to the world what they had learnt, to learn what others had found out, when they could hold those private scientific gab-fests so dear to the hearts of all scientific—and so fruitful for science. And, as Dr. Homi Bhabha, Indian conference president, pointed out in his closing talk, what they had done was irrevocable—the newly released knowledge could not be taken back, the world could only move forward on the path of peaceful harnessing of atomic energy.

SOVIET and American scientists faced each other on a large scale for the first time in many years, and after the initial strangeness had worn off, were delighted to find how much they had in common—and how much they could learn from each other. As Dr. Walter Whitman, American head of the group that planned the conference, said afterwards, there were differences at the conference—but they were differences in viewpoint between engineers, physicists, chemists, etc., over scientific problems, not differences between nations.

The accent at the conference was on power. It is now clear that the supply of nuclear fuel cheaply available far outstrips the reserves of coal, oil and other conventional fuels. This fuel can be utilized in two ways, theoretically—fission and fusion. Fission is the process whereby a heavy atomic nucleus such as Uranium 235, breaks down into two or more smaller nuclei. Fusion is the process whereby light atomic nuclei, such as hydrogen, fuse together to make heavier ones. The A-bomb is based on fission, the H-bomb on fusion. So far, all nuclear power production schemes are based on fission processes taking place in a device called a nuclear reactor.

Reactors with capacities up to 100,000 kilowatts are already in active construction in the U.S., Britain and the Soviet Union, which emerged as the atomic big three of the conference. Many new and clever experimental nuclear reactors were discussed, and fission fuel supplies were estimated to be able to take care of human power needs for several thousand years. The fusion process has so far not been tamed at all, but the conference enthusiastically received Dr. Bhabha's prediction that it would be within twenty years. When that happens, power will no longer be a problem—it will literally be as cheap as water.

SO IT IS clear that all our lives are going to be vitally affected by atomic energy in the years to come. Hundreds of thousands in our country already are working in one phase or another of the atomic industry—millions will be

in the years to come. New smokeless power plants, new metals and plastics and fabrics, new medicines and cures developed to heal the sick, new foods and new ways of preserving food, atomic boats and planes and cars—all of these will come as direct or indirect products of the era of large scale atomic research symbolized by Geneva.

Looking beyond the horizon of tomorrow we can foresee human life being transformed by the abundant power supplied by nuclear fuels; by the ability to produce new plants and animals and even to produce food artificially, by automation devices that enable vast industrial enterprises to be directed by a handful of skilled men. The drudgery and long hours of work that have been the lot of the vast majority of humanity will be eliminated. Humanity will turn its vast powers to others fields, to the conquering of disease and the prolongation of life; to making the arts a part of every-day life and living itself an art; to advances in science we can barely dream of today, such as the creation of life and the exploration of space.

The vast developments in science and technology at whose threshold we stand today, destined to make all past progress seem slow; the vast forces of atomic energy and automation cry out to be used for humanity as a whole. They are too big to be monopolized by any group of self-seeking men, who cannot see beyond the horizon of profits and wars and intrigues. Already the attempt to so monopolize them has brought us to the brink of a pit of atomic horrors. The socialist countries of the world know that these forces,

the fruits of the age-long labors of all mankind, must be utilized collectively to better the lives of all men. As time goes on I think the American people too will learn the need to take the control of these forces into their own hands. The atomic age is going to teach social science as well as physical science to millions.

BUT EVEN today we can gain much right here in America from the socialist world's part in the atomic age. For a policy of peaceful coexistence and competition between socialism and capitalism can force even the monopolists to do many things they otherwise would not do. For example, after years of trying to keep non-military atomic research starved, high government officials are now calling for doubling the peacetime atomic research budget, the building of commercial reactors by industry, and for increased attention to the problem of scientific careers for young people. Why? Because Geneva demonstrated irrefutably to even the most reactionary how strong the socialist world is in the field of science, and that strenuous measures will be needed to keep pace with Soviet science.

But benefits will come to us only if the people put the heat on and demand an atomic energy program that meets some of their needs.

We intend to return to many aspects of the atomic era and its potential for America in future columns, as the documents from Geneva become available for detailed study. But one thing is certain today. Geneva can mean blessings for all the people of the world.

New Crime: Kids Singing

(Continued on Page 1)

the children returned home on Aug. 31, as the camp director suggested. But no, these eager guardians of our young must have their hearings (and their headlines) now. After all the political season is on and what matter floods or the lives of our children.

FURTHERMORE: our Governor declares his abhorrence of the state of delinquency into which many of our young have been driven. How can this man who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, whose summers as a youth were spent in the grandeur of wooded estates many times the size of the camps which he is hounding today, how can he know the life in those camps?

Every parent whose children have been able to escape the city's sweltering summer knows that the life, and the programs there, are antidote to the poisons of juvenile delinquency. They know better than the unfortunate 20 year old rookie from Fort Dix who was rushed to the stand to say that as a camper when he was 13 and 14 years old he heard the children sing *Bandiera Rossa* (a song an entire nation of Italians sings).

As the camp director said speaking of Camp Kinderland's 30 years, thousands of our children have been brought "an awareness and understanding of Jewish culture as an integral part of the American democracy that we cherish." The parents wrote a statement that the camp director, Dave Greene, read to the inquisitors. It wholeheartedly endorsed the camp policies. Furthermore, and this must concern the city's great Jewish population, it protested "the

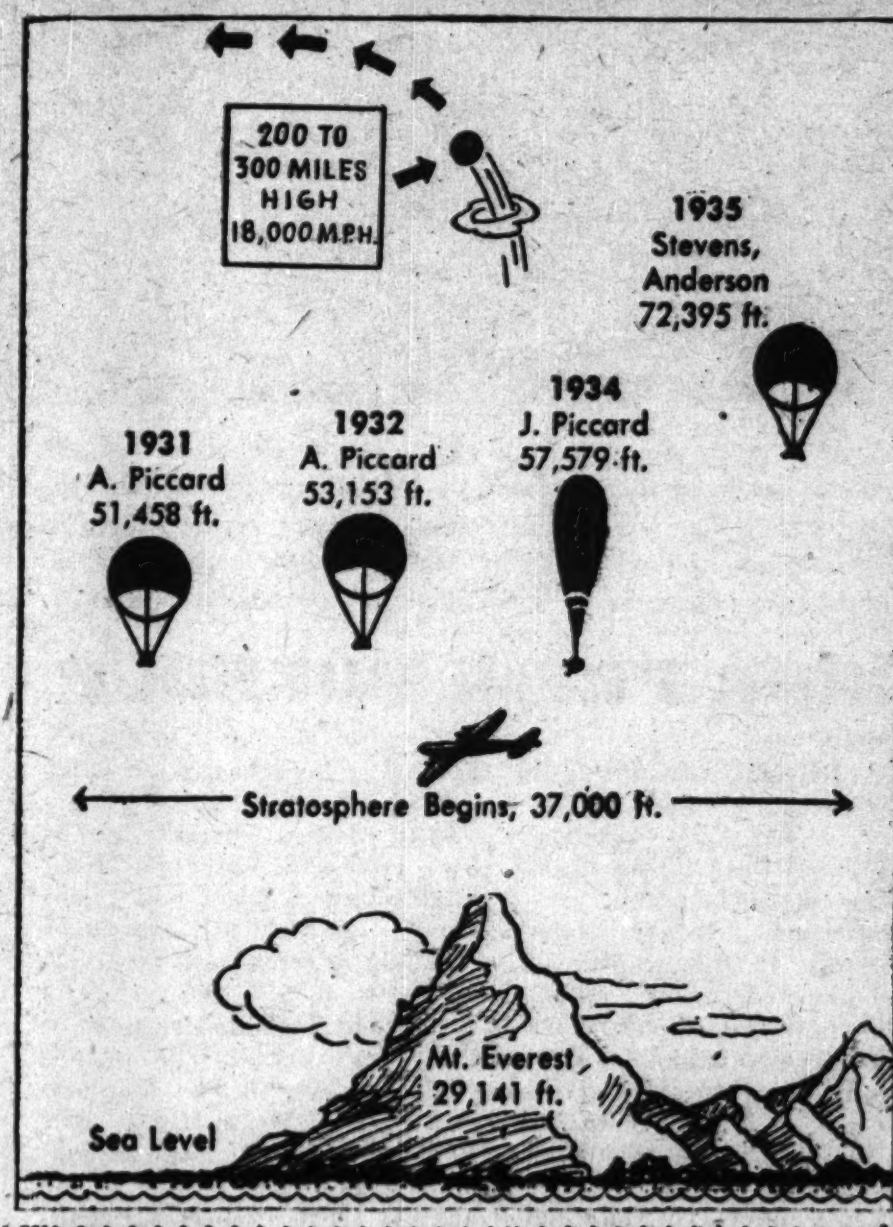
anti-Semitic overtones of the continued harassment."

IT IS A measure of this mid-summer madness that the newspapers leaped into the stories with all their gum-shod feet at a time when they could spend their energies and space much more profitably for the public good they profess to guard. They could, at the least, search the cures for juvenile delinquency and which involves the examination of our whole way of life.

It is a measure of their esteem for truth when they emphasize only several songs which the children allegedly sang a long time ago. Why didn't they tell the whole story which so many parents know, that the children sing the songs of our nation, our working-class. They know the ballads of the frontier, the songs of the South, they know the toil of John Henry and the magnificent words of "Go Down Moses" which the slaves knew when Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth led them through the marshes to freedom. And though I do not know the antecedents of State Senator Larkin, for that is nobody's business, I have heard camp children sing of "Kevin Barry" and the aspirations of the Irish nation for freedom.

I have heard songs in these camps that speak of human brotherhood, heard them in Yiddish and in Italian, in French, and in German, in many languages as well as our native English. But principally, I will confess, I have heard their youthful delight in such subversive songs as *Clementine*, *My Mule Sal*, *Down in the Valley*, *I've Been Working on the Railroad*, and *So Long, It's Been Nice to Know You*.

Yes, I have heard these songs



THIS CHART shows how the earth-satellite to be built by the United

Can Arms Be Reduced?

(Continued on Page 5)

change and aerial surveys. Bulgarian made it clear his government thought common ground could be found for the disarmament and the Eisenhower proposal.

Now, Eisenhower's aide, Harold Stassen, is supposed to be preparing a plan which will incorporate both the Soviet and the Eisenhower suggestions. Meanwhile the Soviet Union, on its own, has announced it is cutting its armed forces by 640,040 in view

and that other which, above all, they love to sing, the words of which the inquisitors may well memorize and live by, the one written by Francis Scott Key during the rocket's red glare.

Strange, I never heard them sing a song extolling gang warfare or marihuana or any of the other phenomena of juvenile delinquency. They sang only the songs which make children men of humanity.

AND SO the inquisitors drag camp officials before them and drone the wearying refrain of questions which a secret ballot was devised to end. One can only ask who are the true delinquents? Who are the real subversives?

Yes, it is a season of hurricanes and floods and men saw their homes washed away and their jobs go floating down the roaring streams, a tragic time when mothers heard their children's cries in the dark as the wall of water crashed in on their country sanctuary. And grown men, legislators, the Governor of a state, occupy themselves with the songs children sing! Strange, strange weather.

of the easing of world tensions.

The alarm in war contract circles and among others with a vested interest in maintaining tensions and the cold war, has mounted ever since the Geneva meeting.

The very same issue of the Times which contains the Schmidt report also has an article saying that certain people in Washington are worried stiff about what the Times calls "Apathy on Reds." It then cites authorities who are urging that there shouldn't be any disarmament or any more relaxation of tensions.

The "authorities" cited by the Times are Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, ambassador from Chiang Kai-shek and Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley, former military governor in Berlin.

Koo, of course, wants a couple of million American boys to storm the beaches of China for him. And Howley, as the Times reported last April, advocates preventive war against the socialist countries.

The success of the UN disarmament subcommittee meeting as well as of the Big Four foreign ministers in Geneva starting on Oct. 27 will depend in part on whether public opinion continues to impress itself on Washington—FOR THE GENEVA SPIRIT.

Vacation and Travel Decline in Bay State

BOSTON, Aug. 21 (FP).—The third largest industry in Massachusetts—vacation and travel—declined by 11 percent last year. The industry is expected only by textile and electrical machinery, both of which have also suffered declines.



The first town in the U. S. A. to use nuclear-powered electricity exclusively is Arco, Idaho (top), where for more than an hour on July 17, everything electrical depended on the atom. The power was produced by an experimental boiling water reactor operated by the Argonne National Laboratory. In bottom picture, engineer Meyer Novick turns a valve to release steam from the reactor into the turbine which drives the 3,500-kilowatt generator at right. (Federated Pictures.)

LABOR PRESS ROUNDUP

By Federated Press

THE RIGHT SPIRIT: The response in trade union circles to the projected merger between the AFL and the CIO has been overwhelmingly favorable. Action, of course, speaks louder than words. In this respect, it can be reported that several international unions already have undertaken negotiations on their own initiative with parallel organizations in the CIO to explore the possibility of joining forces. The same is true with regard to a number of state and city central bodies. This voluntary surge toward unity is indicative of the right spirit. It proves that from the local to the national level, labor in America realizes the great advantages to be gained from getting and working together for the common good.—George Meany in The American Federationist.

WISE DECISION: There's good reason to cheer the decision of the Defense Department to throw out the "stoolpigeon" question from its industrial security from designed for defense plant workers. CIO took a strong and forthright position against that question—which would have required defense workers to list the names of friends and relatives who might have been members, during the past five years, of organizations on the Attorney General's list of subversive groups. CIO officials protested that "stoolpigeon" proposal to the Department and to Congress. The Defense Dept., in announcing its decision to delete, gives full credit to CIO for a convincing case against the question. It would have been better if the minds around the Pentagon had figured out on their own, in advance, that that was an un-American type of questionnaire.—CIO News

CONE, But Not Forgotten: The Administration's employment and unemployment statistics seem to get more confusing each month. But one fact remains crystal clear: Eighteen months ago, in October, 1953 there were 62.2 million civilian jobs. In February, 1955, there were 59.1 million jobs. No matter how you argue it, 3.1 million jobs have disappeared. We'd better find them.—Summit County Labor News.

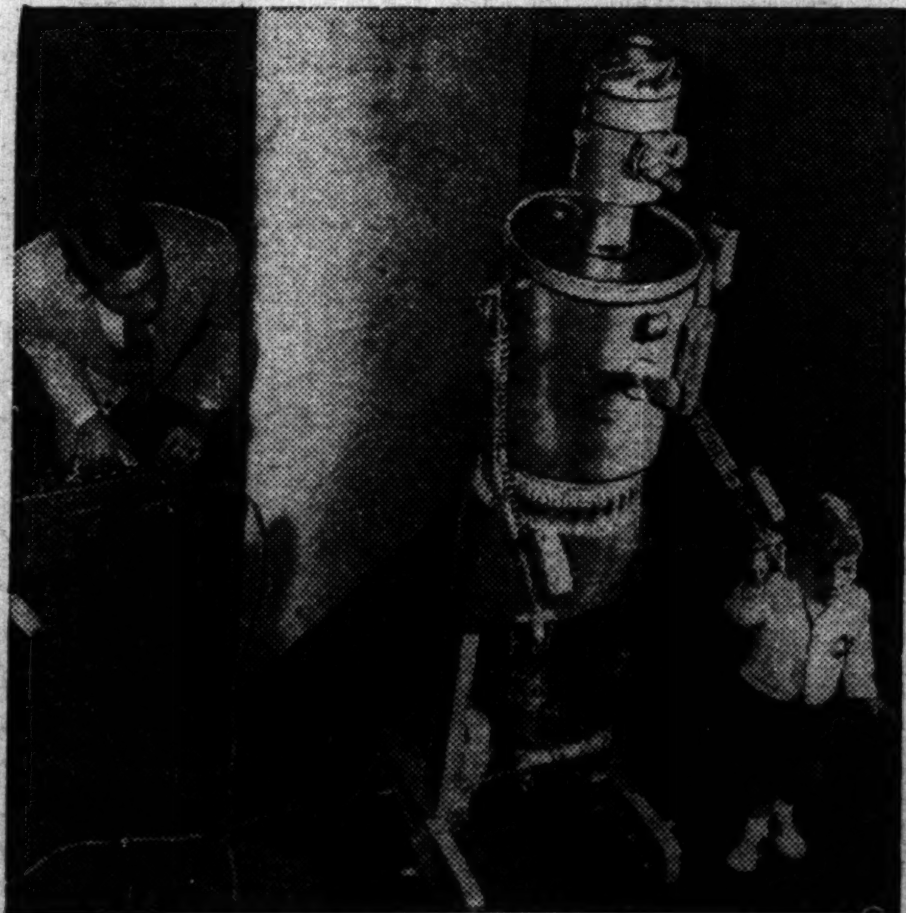
REPEAL Fulbright Amendment: Judicial interference in labor-management relations once more has become a major issue

in our economic life. On April 5, Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff issued a permanent injunction to prevent Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell from establishing a \$1-an-hour minimum wage for textile companies handling government contracts in excess of \$10,000. . . . The was made possible because of the so-called Fulbright amendment (to the \$1 minimum) ment to the Walsh-Healey Fair Labor Standards Act (which) created gaping loop-holes in the act. . . . The Fulbright amendment to the Walsh-Healey Act effectively destroys the whole purpose and intent of Congress in passing the act. This amendment should be repealed, and such legislation for its repeal is now before Congress in a bill introduced by Rep. Hugh J. Adonizio (D-NJ).—United Mine Workers Journal.

FARMERS AND UNIONS: The results of a recent poll conducted by the Wisconsin Agriculturalist, a leading farm magazine on farmer attitudes toward unions . . . are a complete contradiction of what has long been preached by those who profit through a split between the farmer and or-

ganized labor. For years we have heard of the "irreconcilable conflict of interests" between the two groups. That this has been a manufactured propaganda barrage has always been our suspicion, and these poll results confirm this belief. But what is even more important, the farmer and the union are only just beginning to work together toward a common end. For the first time in years, representatives of the two groups are coming out publicly, actively assisting one another in legislative matters.—Milwaukee Labor Press.

FRUITS OF THE MERGER: The hopes of the membership that the merger of the old IFLWU and the Amalgamated (Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers, AFL) would result in greater unity of the leather workers and new organizational gains are being realized. Only by uniting in this powerful and militant union can the leather workers protect their conditions and advance to new heights. This gives us hope that in the not-distant future ALL leather workers, organized and unorganized, will be united in one solid force. Those who have been temporarily misled by the splitters are beginning to realize this, too.—Fur and Leather Worker.



It won't be news to auto workers that the Ford Motor Co. liked this robot enough to award its creator top ingenuity prize at the 9th Annual Industrial Arts Award show in New York. Dubbed "Gismo" by its 14-year-old inventor, Sherwood H. Fuehrer of Cranston, R. I., the mechanical man is shown going through his paces with a 2-year-old playmate. Fuehrer said he spent a year putting "Gismo" together at a cost of about \$15. (Federated Pictures.)

To the Editor:

WHERE IS THE SOCIETY SECTION

Day after day, month after month I cover the Worker and Daily Worker looking for a certain section and as yet I have never found it.

Each time as I pick those two papers up I look for that section—the society section?

While looking for that section I cuss you people up one side and down the other for I come across abusive and vicious articles against professional loyal Americans. Especially your barbaric attacks against Senator Knowland.

You are too callous and abusive towards this man, this rightful owner of Formosa. The whole world knows that Formosa belongs to the Knowland family (Dulles, McCarthy, and Ike) and has belonged to them for

over seven hundred years. If they want to protect their islands against the Chinese people that is none of your business.

I have another gripe against your paper. Quit picking on poor Charlie, (industrial reserve army) Wilson. Last fall you printed some slanderous articles about poor misunderstood Charlie. Especially your callous remarks about his dogs.

It is common knowledge that Charlie is an advocate of industrial reserve armies and the methods he seeks in doing his job is none of your business. So stop your attacks upon these great professional loyal Americans or I will quit looking for the society section and cancel my subscription to your paper.

Enclosed is two dollars for the fund . . . I am still looking for the society section.

—J.T.W.



IT'S ME O LORD

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ROCKWELL KENT

The masterwork of a great creative genius, equally renowned as artist, author, designer and rover. The revealing record of a life lived to the full. The book contains 96 new Kent drawings, nearly 200 reproductions of his earlier drawings and paintings, eight of which are in full color.

Published by Dodd, Mead & Company at \$10 the Daily Worker has made arrangements by which readers of this paper can get this book, together with a year's subscription (\$12) to the Daily Worker, at a great savings to them. The combined value of \$22 is offered here for the first time at a total of only \$17. Daily Worker, P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

Enclose find \$17. Please enter my name for a one-year subscription to the Daily Worker and send me a copy of Rockwell Kent's Autobiography, "It's Me, O Lord."

Name _____

Address _____

City and State _____

Selected TV, Movie Guide

TV

Saturday, Aug. 27

On the Carousel (2) 9 a.m.
Mr. Wizard-Science (4) 11:30
Focus-Documentary (7) 11:30
Big Top-circus (2) Noon
Movie: The Courageous Mr. Penn (5) Noon. EXCELLENT (Story of the persecuted Quaker, William Penn and His Fight for Civil Liberties).
Movie: Mister Drake's Duck (English, 1951) (4) 12:30
Junior Town Meeting - German Reunification (13) 12:30
Italian Newsreel (7) 1
Movie: Torna a Sorrento (Italian). English title 'Come Back to Sorrento.' Musical comedy about an operatic baritone (7) 1:15
Dodgers vs. Cincinnati (9) 1:55
Giants-Milwaukee (11) 1:55. Polo Grounds
Movie: Sherlock Holmes and Secret Weapon (2) 2. Anti-Nazi.
Davis Cup Tennis matches (4) 2:30
Movie: Black Magic with Orson Welles as Cagliostro (2) 3
Stories of the Century (2) 5. Henry Plummer-1860 Montana
Movie: The Count of Monte Cristo. Robert Donat, Elissa Landi, Louis Calhern (4) 5:30
News (2) 6
Horse Race-Chicago (2) 6:15
Television Workshop-Jazz (4) 7
Movie Museum (9) 7:15. A Mother's Influence with Wally Reid
Foreign Press Report (13) 7:15
Greatest Bands (2) 8
The Dunninger Show (4) 8:30.
Backstage at "Fanny" with Ezio Pinza
Musical Comedy: One touch of Venus (4) 9. Janet Blair, Russell Nype and George Gaynes in the Kurt Weill-Ogden Nash-Perelman show
Movie: Clouds Over Europe with Laurence Olivier (7) 10
Damon Runyon Theater (2) 10:30
Weather and Sports (2) 11:10
Movie: Shadow of a Man (2) 11:15 (British). First time

TV

Sunday, Aug. 28

Britannica Junior Theater (4) 9 a.m.
History of United Nations (2) 9:30 a.m.

Charity Bailey Show (4) 10
Giants-Chicago-Polo Grounds (11) 1:55
Dodgers-St. Louis-Ebbets Field (9) 2
Mayor's Conference (2) 2:30
Camera Three-Man Against Nature (2) 3:30
Shakespeare on TV (2) 4. The Sonnets. Dr. Frank Baxter
Facet he Nation-Quiz (2) 5:30
Meet the Press (4) 6. Report on tour of Soviet farms
You Are There (2) 6:30. Pearl Harbor-Dec. 7, 1941
You Asked For It (7) 7:00
fere8 0025
Toats of the Town-Eartha Kitt & The Singing Mariners (2) 8
Spanish Variety (13) 8
Chance of a Lifetime (7) 9
Spanish Show (13) 9:30
Play: Fear Me Not with Phyllis Thaxter and Preston Foster (4) 10
What's My Line (2) 10:30
Movie: Stolen Face (1952) with Paul Henreid, Elizabeth Scott (2) 11:15
Sports (4) 11:15
Movie: Night Won't Talk (British) (9) 11:30

MOVIES

Mr. Roberts, Radio City
Skandebeg and Adventure in Bokhara (Soviet) Stanley
Marty, Sutton
To Paris With Love, Art
Gate of Hell (Japanese) Guild 50th St.
Thirty Nine Steps & Lady Vanishes 55th St. Sat. only
Laura and Dead of Night (revivals), Beverly
Not As A Stranger, Capitol
Tales of Hoffmann, Apollo 42nd St.
Maedchen in Uniform (German, 1931), Baronet
Emperor's Nightingale (Czech full length cartoon) and a program of early Chaplin shorts - The Paper Hanger, Triple Trouble, The Tramp and Shanghai'd. Sat. only at the Thaal. Heart of Paris (French) and Monelle (French), Sun. only.
DRAMA
Shaw's A Village Wooing, Greenwich Mews, Thurs. Fri. Sat. 8:40
Bus Stop, Music Box
Inherit the Wind, National
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden

B'KLYN CONFAB GETS CLOSE TO REALITY ON YOUTH

The fact that the problems of youth represent one of the most explosive political issues was highlighted at the Brooklyn Conference called by the Temporary State Commission on Youth Delinquency Monday at the Hotel St. George. The conference featured a surprise visit by Governor Harriman. In attendance were a number of assemblymen, including Bernard Austin, I. Levine, and Frank J. Pino, who presided. Other political figures were Senator Santangelo, Judge N. R. Sobel and Justice Myles Paige.
Boro President Cashmore called for an end to the "coddling" of youth. Brooklyn D. A. Silver proposed a curfew for teen-agers, which was opposed by Deputy Police Commissioner Nolan.
On the other side of the fence

were James McCarthy of the N.Y. City Youth Board, Mr. Esrog, Executive Director of the Brooklyn Jewish Community Council and Justice Myles Paige.
McCarthy discussed the work of the Board, particularly its project on street gangs. He made the point that many of these youth in the gangs, if worked with, could be turned to useful pursuits. Then he went on to call for additional state aid for the Board. In concluding his remarks, McCarthy said that a long-range approach required the ending of all forms of discrimination against Negro, Puerto Rican, and all depressed groups.

Esrog, discussed the effects of war tensions and racial hatreds as important causes of juvenile delinquency. He called for the churches and synagogues to play a more positive role in community affairs.

The hardest hitting speech of the afternoon was made by Justice Myles Paige. Since 1939 the youth of our country have been trained for war and killing, he stated. Those in uniform as well as those who are not, are filled with the ideas of physical violence, making some of them accustomed to such acts in their daily lives. He said that the militarizing of the youth intensifies their feelings of personal insecurity. As for Negro youth, he went on to say that they have never known personal security. Negro youth have always been taught that what is white is good, and what is black is inferior—that the Negro youth only get those jobs that no one else will take or are hired only when there are plenty of jobs available. Concluding his remarks, Justice Paige called for full integration in housing and all aspects of sports and culture. In addition he appealed for an end to all references to war or thoughts of war.

This Little Speller Held Country Spellbound



LETTER perfect Gloria Lockerman, 12-year old Negro Junior High School student from Baltimore, Md. held a nation-wide television audience "spellbound" as she gave the correct answer to the \$16,000 question last Tuesday night on "The \$64,000 Question" over the CBS TV network.

The perfectly poised youngster, a 9th grade student at Booker T. Washington Junior High School No. 130 correctly spelled out every word of the tongue-twisting sentence which emcee Hal March had difficulty pronouncing let alone understanding. The sentence was: "The belligerent astigmatic anthropologist annihilated innumerable chrysanthemums."

There were cries of "unfair, unfair" in the audience when the question was put to the young student. But the cries were turned into applause as Gloria casually asked March: "The last word, chrysanthemum, was that singular or plural?"

Assured by the emcee that either singular or plural would do, she then unflinchingly spelled out the words correctly in sequence.

Although Gloria's confident smile never left her face, she had the nervous spectators gasping when in spelling "anthropologist" she paused at the "l" before continuing to spell out the rest of the word. She gave the audience another scare when she paused slightly at the "l" in the word "annihilated."

The contestant was the calmest person in the studio. Shots of the crowd showed tenseness everywhere as though the spectators were holding on to the reigns of a runaway horse. But Miss Lockerman came through beautifully spelling out the seven words including "the" in less than two minutes.

"None of the words in the sentence had me worried," she told reporters afterward. "I never spelled them before but they were easy." She said up to now she hasn't studied for the fabulous spelling bee but from here on she would "brush up on some words."

To help her cram for the \$32,000 question coming up next Tuesday (Aug. 30) Hal March presented her with a leather bound volume of Webster's New World dictionary with her name engraved on the cover.

Before the \$16,000 question was produced, Gloria revealed that when she got back to Baltimore last week after winning \$8,000 she was besieged by people asking for her autograph. She informed her audience of at least forty million that Baltimore gets the \$64,000 Question a week later than other cities.

But last Tuesday the entire city heard it at the same time as everybody else, thanks to a local radio station and a local sponsor who gave away thirty minutes of his time to make room for the show.

WITH GLORIA at last Tuesday's show were her grandparents, the Rev. and Mrs. V. T. Key with whom she lives, and her divorced parents, James Lockerman and Mrs. Vivian Singleton (both remarried).

In her first appearance on "The \$64,000 Question" on Aug. 9, Gloria and her grandmother were seen briefly at the close of the program when time permitted only their introduction. The following Tuesday, she announced she would take "spelling" as her question category, then breezed through eight questions to win herself \$8,000.

In the event Miss Lockerman tries for the \$32,000 question next week and fails, she will receive a consolation prize of \$4,000 to be held in a trust fund, where it will be kept until she needs it for her education or reaches legal age.

UAW Turns Down Allis Chalmers

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21 (FP).—The United Auto Workers (CIO) has turned down an offer including a 52-week layoff pay plan by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. The offer included at 9c increase this year plus 6c each succeeding year, and the full union shop.

The pact was rejected, union negotiators said, "because it was tied to a 4-year contract requirement." The union is seeking a 3-year pact.

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Interracial Camps Target of Witchhunt

By MICHAEL SINGER

AT THE CLOSE of the third day's legislative "red hunt" into summer camps and resorts in Foley Square last week a weary reporter, scratching his head and frantically searching his notes for a "new angle," summed up the proceedings.

"They're digging with their teeth."

The "they" was the Joint Legislative Committee To Study Charitable and Philanthropic Organizations, headed by Sen. Edward P. Larkin, Nassau Republican, whose counsel, former Sen. Bernard J. Tompkins, a Queens Republican, was its first chairman. Tompkins went down to defeat last year.

It was a dismal spectacle that Larkin & Co. displayed. The expected bombshells fizzled; the ballyhoo flow of "friendly witnesses" was not even a mere trickle; the "proof" of "Communist domination" of the subpoenaed vacation resorts and children camps turned out to be a stale and repetitive list of McCarthyite smears that not even the most rabid Hearstian editor could drum up into a headline.

That the Committee was bucking a public tide of opposition was tacitly admitted by Chairman Larkin on several occasions. The same note of futility was struck once at a press conference when Sen. Larkin was asked if he didn't think that the hearings ran counter to a national mood for lessening cold war tension and ending the red-baiting hysteria of McCarthyism. Even "your President" has reflected this new spirit, the reporter suggested to the Nassau Republican, who replied that "if there

is a change of policy in the national administration it will be reflected on a state level in due time."

SPECTATORS in Room 408 of the Supreme Court building where the hearings took place were repeatedly admonished by the chairman for their hostility to the witch-hunt which several times erupted into loud applause at some telling riposte from witnesses.

When Norman Studer, director of Camp Woodland in Phenecia, N.Y., accused the Committee of seeking to subvert the "great patriotic program that we have," the Chairman sought to still the handclaps with angry gavel banging.

"You don't have to manifest your beliefs—we know them," Larkin shouted.

Witnesses accused the Committee of attempting to destroy the inter-racial program of the camps, charged it with "anti-semitic overtones," denounced it for using the inquisition to grab off publicity—and overwhelmingly stood firm against the Committee's encroachment on their rights under the Federal and State Constitutions. Over and over, Counsel Tompkins and Chairman Larkin emphasized their main intentions: to link the International Workers Order and the Communist Party with privately owned summer resorts where Negro and white employees and guests worked and vacationed in a spirit of interracial unity, in an atmosphere dedicated to peace and civil liberties.

MRS. SARAH GUSTAFSON, former Professor of Philosophy at Brooklyn College and a victim of the McCarthy attacks on academic freedom, whiplashed the Committee for its "red" probe of Camp Timberline, which she operates with her husband, Elkin T. Gustafson, also a purge victim at Brooklyn College. The hearings she charged, were attempts to "disrupt the activities not only of Timberline but of other camps which are open to Negro and white alike."

"To the best of our knowledge every person called for investigation before this Committee represents an inter-racial camp. It is difficult to conceive of this as an accident," she said from the witness stand.

Dave Green, manager of Camp Kinderland, the latter, a children's resort, submitted a statement

adopted by 300 protesting parents of the Kinderland Parents Ass'n, which blasted the "anti-semitic overtones in the continued harassment of the administrative staff" at the camp.

Declaring their pride in the institution which has been a privately owned Jewish camp for more than 30 years, the parents described the Kinderland program as "an integral part of the American democracy that we all cherish."

"Many of us parents have been campers here and insist that our children have the right to absorb the same healthy atmosphere that meant so much to us as children. . . this hearing is a violation of the rights of a private camp to

conduct its own program and attempt to take away from us parents the right to decide what our children shall and shall not have."

Green said that Kinderland sought to help develop Jewish children free of racial and religious bias and "imbue them with respect for the dignity of labor and with a profound faith that only democracy and peace can guarantee the survival of their people and of all people."

This same theme was repeated by others—witnesses from such camps and resorts as Wingdale Lodge, Crystal Lake Lodge, Camp Woodland, Pine Lake Lodge and others.

A BIZARRE exhibition of the Committee's frenzied red-hunt was its questioning of Miss Janet Moore, a registered nurse, who was asked to name the people who

recommended to her Crystal Lake Lodge and Wingdale Lodge where she vacationed. Even the most blasé reporter was shocked.

They asked counsel Tompkins why she was called. "Is it your policy to subpoena guests of these hotels?" he was asked.

"We have every reason to believe that determined efforts were made to recruit this girl into the party," he replied.

Proof? He couldn't give any. And that was the tenor of the Committee's procedure throughout the week.

Proof of a single iota of the fantastic charges hurled at the subpoenaed witnesses?

Not a one!

It was no wonder that the Committee had to "dig with its teeth" and it never came up with so much as a crumb of truth.

N.Y. Dockers Fight Union Busting Board

THE STRUGGLE of the International Longshoremen's Association to end the reign of the union-busting Waterfront Commission flared anew on the New York waterfront with a three-day strike in protest against cancellation of a worker's work permit that at one point involved 5,000 dockers.

The workers returned to their jobs only after Capt. William V. Bradley, president of the ILA, assured them that if the grievance, involving the permit of a worker on Grace Line's Pier 57 is not settled in "two weeks" a strike would be called officially.

The walkout affected Hudson River piers from lower Manhattan to the uptown piers where the major passenger liners dock.

Meanwhile, the ILA's district council called on the governors of both New York and New Jersey to set a board of inquiry on the conduct of the bi-state Waterfront Commission. The union charges the commission has gone far beyond its authority in mass disqualification of veteran dockers from a right to work on the piers and by its disregard of the rights of workers as human beings.

The case that sparked the struggle was that of John McLoughlin, whose work permit was cancelled on the ground that he has a criminal record dating back some 35 years.

Chelsea Local 791 was the major influence in the walkout.

what's on

Sunday Manhattan
ASP Starlight Forum, Sunday, 8:30 p.m., 59 W. 71 St., Penhouse 10A. Selections from "I Vote My Conscience," forthcoming political autobiography of the late Vito Marcantonio. Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein. Refreshments. Contribution: \$1.25.

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Poorest Families Hard Hit by Conn. Flood; Past GOP 'Negligence' Charged

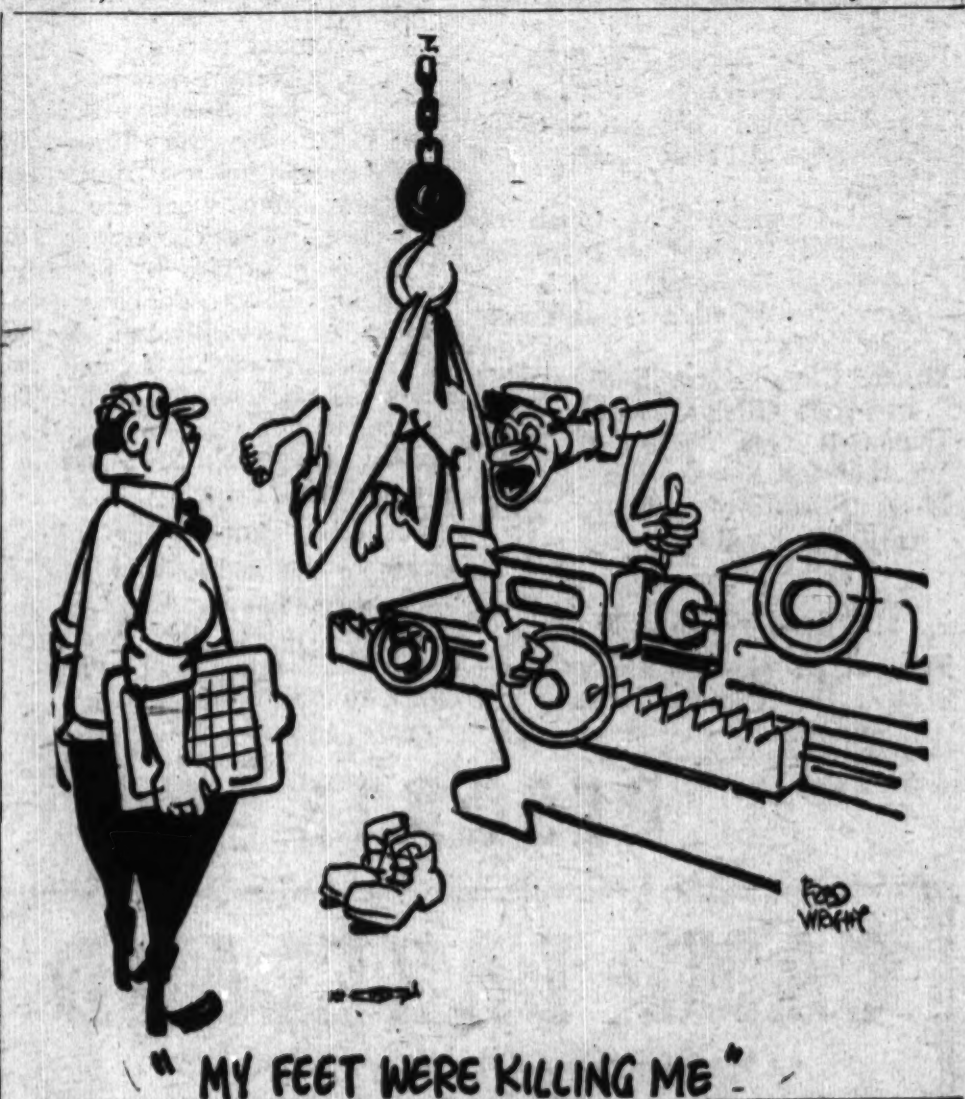
By SID RESNICK

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The rampaging floods over large sections of Connecticut last week-end caused an unprecedented disaster for the state. Well over a hundred persons are reported or assumed dead, thousands have been left homeless and many more

thousands will be unable to work at their jobs for indefinite periods of time. The wake of the floods brought alarming shortages of water and food and the danger of epidemic became more menacing. A Special Session of the State Legislature has been called by the governor and it is expected to meet soon to appropriate funds to cover some of the damage and approve a reconstruction program.

Hardest hit were the tenants of old slum apartments along the river-front and railroad tracks of such cities as Waterbury, Naugatuck and Ansonia. These tenants were in the main poor, working class families. Many Negro and Puerto Rican families also lived in these devastated sections.

The ancient, rickety character of many of these apartment houses undoubtedly hastened their collapse under the impact of the turbulent Naugatuck River and made rescue efforts more difficult. Some of the stricken slum dwellings were previously cited as being haphazard by local housing groups or by the NAACP. There were many cases of houses crumbling into the flood waters with their tenants still inside. Credit is due to the heroic and hours long res-



cue efforts of local volunteer workers, U.S. Navy helicopter pilots, firemen and National Guardsmen.

Charges of failure to support river dredging and flood control legislation for the Naugatuck River in the past, which could have reduced the floods' terrors, were laid at the door of the GOP Congressman Patterson and other local Republican politicians by State Representative Garrett Burkitt, an Ansonia Democrat.

"We have been at the mercy of the Naugatuck River for years and despite warnings and pleadings, the state and federal governments have done nothing to protect the taxpayers," Burkitt charged.

Congressman Patterson, whose reactionary voting record has often been criticized by the labor movement, was scored by Burkitt for having "done absolutely nothing for Naugatuck Valley flood control." The Ansonia State Senator also charged other Republican leaders with "negligence" in regard to flood control matters.

Flood control legislation enacted during the late '30s for the Connecticut River provided for sufficient large scale dredging and dike building and enabled such cities as Hartford and East Hartford to be safe from floods ever since.

Anti-Bias Law Forces Builder To Sell Home

WATERBURY, Conn.—A local building contractor who refused to sell a home to a Negro family has been told by the State Civil Rights Commission that such discriminatory practices are unlawful. Made aware of this legal fact, the contractor agreed to drop race as a factor in determining future sales.

The violation involved the Public Accommodations Act, which governs policies on housing insured by the FHA. This was the first case of its kind in Conn. according to a report in the CIO paper, "Connecticut Vanguard."

A Negro family tried to buy a house in a new development and had the money to make the purchase.

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